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THE

# LITERARY PANORAMA

FOR MARCH, 1812.

## NATIONAL

AND

### PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES, *PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.*

STATEMENT OF THE POPULATION OF  
GREAT BRITAIN; WITH TABLES OF  
RETURNS UNDER THE POPULATION  
ACT: ALSO, TABLES OF CORN, &c.  
IMPORTED.

[Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be  
printed, January, 1812.]

MODERN times differ from ancient, in few things more in what is now thought necessary for the study of National Politics. The almost total alteration in the course of commerce which later ages have witnessed, with the entire change of the art of war, have gradually though slowly led the rulers of nations to exert themselves in forming estimates of the relative strength of countries, which differ greatly from those which were antiently thought to be quite sufficient.

The principles of power now investigated, are not merely population, but the distribution, the wealth, the resources, and the character of a people, the strength they can exert, the supplies they can furnish or *obtain* for the support of a protracted warfare, with the advantages of situation, of which it is not possible to deprive them. Unhappily, these enquiries in reference to European nations, have assumed, of late years, a disproportionate importance; and it is likely, that had not the continuance of the present unhappy war, almost forced the subject on the consideration of our legislature, that enumeration of the people of this island, to which the present paper is introductory, would not have been instituted.

The population of the globe is at all times a curious subject of calculation.

VOL. XI. [*Lit. Pan. March 1812*]

Mankind has multiplied, not according to the fertility of the lands they enjoyed; nor according to any prolific influence attendant on the exhilarating beams of the sun; nor according to the portion of land that an individual might appreciate as his share of the space included in the public property. Manners and habits of life have had greater influence on population than extent of surface, or spontaneous fertility of production. Barbarous manners imply scattered population: in return; scattered population can scarcely avoid derogation by barbarous manners. The individual who abstracts himself from his fellow citizens, will at length dismiss all regard, except for himself. He communicates nothing to any common stock: he can draw nothing from any common stock. On the labours of others he shall have no demand, who has not exerted his own labour, the contribution of which may entitle him to make a demand. A scattered population, then, is unfavourable to the individual. It is still further unfavorable to the state, if he can be said to be a member of any state, or if that can properly be called a state, where the distance between residence, families, and settlements, is so very adverse to the intercourse and prosperity of society.

But if we suppose, on the contrary, a country loaded with inhabitants, which wholly cover its surface, a moment's reflection will evince that they must want the necessaries of life. Society may be so dense, and its manners may be so refined, that the earth at its utmost powers, shall prove inadequate to support its population, and labour shall be unable to oblige it to yield the mass of food required for sustenance. This is not frequently seen: the want of men, and of human exertion is much more common. But admitting such a case, the people must draw their subsistence from afar:

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they must depend on foreigners for those necessities which their own power is incompetent to raise. The clear inference is, that the distribution of a people over the space they occupy as a nation, has a very important influence on their general welfare.

It is scarcely possible on this subject, to avoid alluding to the population of other countries, or comparing their relative state of convenience or inconvenience with that existing among ourselves. But the difficulty of obtaining accurate documents on which to found correct inductions, is so great, that the best informed persons are obliged to resort to conjecture, or to content themselves with estimate and passable approximation.

The population of China, for instance, —which Lord Macartney and Sir George Staunton estimate at 330 millions, —was by the missionaries consulted by M. de Guignes, reduced to 150,165,475, —or taken at the highest, to 198,214,552. Yet missionaries are seldom backward in attributing ample importance to countries in which they labour. The same authority reports the number of soldiers in pay of the Chinese Emperor at 800,000, instead of 1,800,000. This reduction of the number of inhabitants, places China pretty much on a level with other sovereignties of equal territory; and qualifies that anomalous character with which it had been invested. We shall only observe, further, that in a country where commerce is carried on by water, the population along the banks of its communications furnishes no secure basis on which to establish the total number of inhabitants; or to support an estimate of those resident in the interior districts. It may, however, be thought, that China is on the whole, sufficiently peopled, in reference to the productive powers of its soil.

To come nearer home: — Holland, which was the most closely peopled dominion in Europe, never affected to think itself independent of its neighbours for corn, wine, and oil. It imported by land and by water; by the sea, by the rivers: from the North, from the South: it obtained by commerce what it had been in vain to expect from agriculture; and thus it supported by artificial means a population vicious by excess. As commerce

has decayed, the population of Holland has intermitted.

According to the best information we are able to obtain, which is that of the learned and experienced author of the *Dixme Royal*, there was in France, in the year 1700, about 19,094,000 persons: (of which 1,500,000 were servants). As this computation rests on the reports of the *Intendants* of the provinces, it may be accepted as not far from the truth. Of this number the generality of Paris contained, 856,938. Calculations made toward the close of the century, estimated the population at 25,000,000 — It was so taken by Louis XVI. in 1790, as appears from page 171 of our present volume.

The dreadful depopulation France latterly experienced, forbids all idea of addition to that number. France, then, had increased its population, (with additional territory,) less than 6,000,000 in one hundred years. It is this addition of territory that embarrasses enquiries into the ratio in which population *really* increased in France; and for this reason all the estimates pompously published in the *Moniteur* under the present usurpation are fallacious; — they do not shew the *natural* increase of inhabitants.

The population of Spain was in 1700, at the death of Charles II. about 8,000,000: by the census taken in 1798 it was 12,000,000: so that this country had increased 4,000,000 in the course of the century; which is in a much greater ratio than France had increased. A more particular account of this may be seen in our seventh volume, in the review of Laborde's work on Spain.

Germany has been so divided, and partitioned, that scarcely any tolerable idea of the number of its inhabitants could be formed. We have taken every opportunity in the course of our work, to obviate this deficiency; which indeed, is not likely to recur, as now every state keeps its list strictly, and examines it annually: this is *one* effect of the conscription. It is the same in other countries.

In examining the population of the United Kingdom, we are not perplexed by increase of territory: Providence has fixed the extent of the islands; and has commissioned the sea to controul their enlargement. If the people diminish, the

land is not diminished with them : if augmented in numbers, a thousand-fold, the boundary, rocks and waves, are nothing the more expansible. If there be an increase, it is not by accession of stragglers from conquered provinces, resorting to the metropolis, in search of fame or fortune ; but it must be a *bona fide* argument of the power and progress of the nation.

Admitting, however, the fact of real increase of people, the distribution of that increase may be so defective as to lose the full benefit rationally to be expected : and moreover, if the productive powers of the soil, be already carried to their height, then the question whether further progress is probable, acquires the greatest interest ; including, as it always will, the further question, whether such progress also can be supported ?

The fact as to the real increase of the population of Great Britain, is placed beyond controversy by the Reports formed in obedience to enactments of the Legislature. It depends on no theoretical inference, nor on any opinion pre-conceived in favor of an hypothesis, which, by supposition might lie under the imputation of intending to serve a party. The totals inform us that the numbers stood as below :—

	1801.	1811.	Increased.
England	8,331,434..	9,499,400..	1,167,966
Wales	541,546..	607,80..	65,834
Scotland	1,599,068..	1,804,864..	208,180
Army, &c.	470,598..	640,500..	169,902
	10,942,646	12,552,144	1,611,882

This increase of 1,611,882 in *ten* years, ought in justice to be compared with the increase of France—6,000,000 in *ninety* years. The ratio of increase would give more than double six millions to Britain in the time taken by France to obtain that amount : and this too, on a population of half the number at the institution of the calculation. The inference seems to be unavoidable, that France has not been so well governed during the last century, as some persons have been pleased to imagine. Whether her wars of ambition have cut off her people, or whether the injudicious management of her finances have imposed on them burdens, beyond their strength (an inference not enfeebled by opinions suggested in a work hereafter noticed), or whether her colonies, with emigrations to

other nations in search of employment, diminished her youth, especially ; or whether diseases injudiciously treated, swept away her infants ; whether any, or all of these causes acting together, produced this effect, certain it is, that the rate of her increase has been, and we believe continues to be, *below* that of Britain. Yet France possesses lands reputed to be more than equally fertile, a climate to which that of Britain was not allowed to bear comparison, advantages agricultural and commercial, beyond conception superior to those of our foggy and petty island.—Whence, then is this difference ?

Fortunately, this enumeration of the British people has been accomplished during a time of war. Had peace gratified our wishes years ago, something might have been attributed to the consequences of that most desirable blessing : but we all know, that great numbers of our men in the prime of life are abroad ;—those in attendance on our armies, &c. those supplying their wants, as well as those immediately under arms. This enables us to retort an argument used in the *Moniteur* of Feb. 26, 1811, that “the loss of 60,000 men was as great to Britain, as that of 500,000 would be to France.” Undoubtedly British humanity shudders at the loss of so many of our countrymen ; but, as a mere question of figures, let any one calculate the time it would take to repair that loss ; and the advantage will *not* be found on the side of France. The average growing surplus of our population is about 160,000 yearly : four or five *months*, therefore, would replace the loss of 60,000 ; but neither four or five months, nor four or five years would replace the loss of half a million of men to France. That France *values* the loss of 500,000, at much less than Britain values the loss of 60,000, we readily admit ; and that she acts on this valuation is but too notorious. In the last eight years of hostilities the loss of France has been about 100,000 yearly, say 800,000 ; while that of Britain in the same space of time has not been 150,000 in the whole. While, therefore, our loss is about 150,000 in *eight* years, and our increase is 160,000 in *one* year, the calamities of war, distressing as they unquestionably are, cannot be considered as greatly affecting the calculation.

Another particular well deserves attention. The increase does *not* appear to be confined to a few districts possessing peculiar advantages. London is *not* enlarged at the expense of all the rest of the kingdom. Middlesex was in 1801, reported at 818,129: it is in 1811 no more than 950,042, the increase being 131,913. Yet Middlesex is the county where *foreigners* who come over, usually settle, if at all: and the number of refugees is certainly greater around and in London, than in any other part of the kingdom. From the prodigious additions to the extent of the metropolis lately made,—from the miles of houses spreading in all directions;—from the vast demand for working hands, occasioned by these, with the almost *monstrous* undertakings of every kind now the *rage*;—it might have been supposed that the population of Middlesex should have increased in a more rapid proportion. For what is about 13,000 yearly? This analysis has nevertheless, its unpleasantness. The cause for this *slow* increase, deserves investigation; and if any thing further can be done to augment the salubrity of the city, let it be proposed. We add, as the result of our conviction, that though London, compared with certain other capitals, be a virtuous city, yet to the vices with which it abounds must be attributed this tardy progress of population.

Whatever be the *authority* of the yearly report of births and deaths for London, the *inferences* are not according to the balance struck and published in that document. We must not forget the thousands of children sent out of London to be nursed; nor the vast *export* of men in the ships that leave the port; nor the multitudes that retire toward the close of life from the bustle and activity of the capital. There are certainly, numbers of *Londoners* who do not *die* in London.

The county of Lancaster appears to take the lead in rapidity.—In 1801 it reported 672,731 inhabitants; they are now 826,309: increase 155,578. This is almost equal to *one fourth part* in ten years. This is too *violent*: this is an *unwholesome* accretion. It cannot be the natural consequence of the original population: neither can the produce of this county have been enlarged meanwhile to meet it with advantage. It demonstrates

the attractions of manufactures, widely extending, and enticing labourers, where formerly they were not wanted. Can it occasion wonder, that when a slack of orders alarm these works, this excrecence of population should suffer exceedingly? The county of Nottingham, equally a manufacturing district, announces an increase of 22,580 on 140,350, that is to say, *one* in six: this also is too rapid; it is not founded on natural strength: it weakens some other part. The same may be said of the east and west ridings of Yorkshire; of Shropshire; of Staffordshire; and of other counties. The accumulation of inhabitants in these districts,—in the towns chiefly,—is not the result of natural but of artificial increase. It is unfavourable to health, personal, moral, and political. The consequences are felt; and probably must continue to be felt, till the error be corrected by events.

Nevertheless, to deny that the agricultural counties have increased would be erroneous. Essex shews an addition of 26,036, on 226,457 say *one* in *ten*; which in ten years is fair: but not wonderful. Hampshire is 25,691 on 219,656: about *one* in *ten*; Bedford is 6,820 on 63,393; about the same. Berks is 9,002 on 109,215; not *one* in *twelve*; Dorset is 9,374 on 115,319; rather more than *one* in *thirteen*. The counties of Wales observe nearly the same proportion: Brecon is 6,117 on 31,633; about *one* in *five*; Radnor is 2,749 on 19,050; more than *one* in *ten*. In fact, the total of Wales, 65,834 on 541,546, gives an increase of *one* on *eight and a half*: which announces a steady progress of the species, in the west of our island; while the total of Scotland which denotes an accession of 208,180 to 1,599,968, marks *one* on *eight*; a proportion but little different. This ratio may be taken, perhaps, for nearly the average of the whole kingdom: allowing the overplus for those *suddennesses* among our manufacturing towns, which are not the most secure against objection, and for the unavoidable errors of the former list; as being the first of its kind; and partly evaded. A very honourable increase, surely!—honourable to the general prosperity of the country; to the invigorated powers of production, and the improved cultivation of the kingdom; to the moral and social disposition of the people; and to



the multiplied comforts of life enjoyed under the benevolent government of the realm.—True it is, that our taxes are heavily augmented: that the rate of living is enormous; that tax-gatherers incessantly darken our doors:—yet there is a something that counterbalances all these evils: the industrious may thrive; the laborious may obtain encouragement; the dextrous may expect reward, and the ingenious may attain distinction. Now, certainly were starvation the inevitable lot of the poor, *they* could not rear families: were distress the sole expectation of the middling classes, *they* must report diminution:—were all profligates, our numbers must be lowered; and the nation must be decayed.

The increase of *one million and half*, implies a greater number of individuals whom we may expect to find suffering under the ills of life:—if one tenth of the people were unfortunate before, the parishes are now burdened with 150,000 additional: if disease in any particular shape formerly seized on one in fifty, this adds 25,000 to the list of patients. There are more half wits as well as more wise men in Britain, than ever: and those who would chuse to confine their enumeration to the *sapient*, might stand aghast with wonder, if they so pleased, at the number—more than formerly—that met their observation. But, on the other hand,—this addition to the nation implies a greater number of persons who contribute to the general strength, who furnish a proportion of taxes, and thereby render the distribution of imports lighter, who augment the demand for productions and keep the consumption *steady*. The enjoyments of society, too, increase with the increase of good neighbours;—and why not the conveniences, the comforts, and even the elegancies of life?

It is possible to estimate the proportionate increase among different sects,—Jews, Catholics, Dissenters, Churchmen?—Are the Quakers, who never go to war, and very little to Sea, increased by natural causes, while they are *not diminished* by the sword, or buried prematurely in the mighty deep? Are the Dissenters who by the Test Act, &c. are excluded from the army, and from public offices increased?—Are the Jews increased?—while the loss falls almost ex-

clusively on the national Church; if so; the Church may be in danger, comparatively without imputing blame to the sectaries: who may be induced to consider whether the incapacitating laws under which they *increase* are really detrimental to them, and whether their *true* interest requires the repeal of those disabilities?

We could be glad if convenience allowed us to enquire into the causes of this increase, or rather, by what causes it is supported. Is the domestic management of children superior to what it was? we incline to think it is. Are the ravages of the small pox restrained? we believe they are. May we add vaccination?—may we add, better food, better clothing, better dwellings? may the spread of instruction be added? So far as we are able to judge, these are some of the causes of the progress of population. We are certain too that the apparent health, and bodily conformation of our people, is less *undermined* than formerly. We remember to have met with twenty, at least, of deformed persons—hunch backed, especially, where we now scarcely meet one: and as to the ravages of the small pox they *were* comparatively *popular*,—in proportion to what they now are.

We turn now to a subject closely allied to that under discussion, if it be not rather a branch of it. Having stated our conviction that the proportion of agricultural labourers is too small, compared with those who have rushed into manufactures, we refer to the Tables annexed exhibiting the importation of corn, and of flour, for proof that the demand for productions of the soil is greater than the soil can supply. Certainly, it is not greater; in proportion to the figures given in the tables, because much of these imports is not consumed here, but is sent abroad, to our (now numerous) armies, to our colonies, &c. Nevertheless, enough remains after that deduction, to justify wishes for increased produce from our own fields. Most of this importation, no doubt, is into the Port of London; and the supply of the metropolis is a principal among its objects. But from London also is the chief exportation; and this in various forms.

It appears that the importation in 1775 was prodigious for that time: it was unequalled during the period from 1775 to

1786 : although in *wheat* 1783 exceeded it. But, the second series of years shews an increase alarmingly *steady* ; and in the third series it has become *fixed* ; quite an ordinary thing. Wheat was at 200 :—it is now become 900 : oats are risen from 250 to 900. But beans are diminished from 25 to 14 : and barley from 57 to 46. There can be no doubt but what the farmer raises that crop which best pays him—setting the expences against the profit : it *ought* to be, the food of man.

Our readers have seen in our pages, proofs of the increased powers of production now enjoyed by our country. Thousands of acres *additional*, have been brought into cultivation, and every year adds to their number. The spread of wheat and other grain, is increased, evidently, to the eye ; and there is no county which does not afford proof of the fact, to the person who can recollect, for twenty, thirty, or forty years. Where he then saw waste after waste, now he beholds fields of grain, or pasture. Beside this, every field is now expected to yield a greater quantity of produce than formerly. Ask a farmer the number of bushels *the same lands* yielded thirty years ago ; and what they now yield. Is there any part of the kingdom in which the return of the soil is diminished ? Is there any in which it is not greatly increased ?—and in many places even *double* ?

These are most important considerations ; and they have not yet reached their full height. Though the waste lands of our country are diminished, yet there remain enough to disgrace our policy, and to excite and warrant speculation, especially where we should least expect to find them, in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. This never escapes the observations of foreigners travelling to London. We may add, that crops yet greater than those now obtained may be expected : from superior management, on good lands ; from the progressive improvements making, in lands not yet fully brought into profit, and from that spirit of emulation which now animates not merely the country gentleman who resides on his estate, but the farmer who holds by lease.

If the moralist demands of us whether the enjoyments and happiness of this great people, have kept pace with the increase of their numbers ? What can we

say ? It is impossible to suppose the prevalence of vice and misery, taking a general view, and forming an estimate from the whole. That knowledge is increased admits of no doubt : that religious principles acting by emulation, and preserving from evil by a sense of consistency, are favourable to happiness, and that these have increased, and with that action, is equally undeniable : while the social affections are less than heretofore alienated by preposterous persecution, and the ranking wounds of intolerance. The benignity of the government is acknowledged ; the mildness of the laws as in general administered ; the prevailing inclination for liberal consideration or construction of the opinions of others :—these are some, though not the only indications of increasing enjoyments and blessings. Hence, it may be hoped that on the whole, the increase of population is a result of national virtue ; and virtue, as all know, is the path that leads to public happiness.

It is necessary, however, to preserve the distinction between public and private, or individual, morality.—The murders in Radcliffe Highway, were the result of *private crime* ;—the moment they were reported they were execrated by the community *und voce* : they cannot therefore be charged to that community, by which they were abhorred. While torture was inflicted under the *sanction of the laws*, that was a *national crime* : while persecution for conscience sake was patronized by the legislature, and enforced by judges and magistrates throughout the realm ; that was a *national inhumanity* : while traffic was maintained in the persons of our fellow men, with all its horrors known and connived at by the British people, that was a solemn *imputation* on the moral character of Britons. But, we are now happily relieved from the national guilt of the Slave Trade, from impious attempts to force conscience, from the barbarities attendant on torture :—while therefore we heartily promote all further ameliorations in the condition of the people of our islands, let us most explicitly and most thankfully acknowledge, that we have received these gratifications, that we have witnessed the maturity of these enjoyments, that these immunities have been established in behalf of the happiness of the nation, under the beneficent sovereignty of his majesty King George the Third.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE QUANTITY OF CORN, GRAIN, MEAL, AND FLOUR OF ALL SORTS,  
IMPORTED INTO GREAT-BRITAIN,

In Twelve Years from 1775 to 1786, both inclusive;—in Twelve Years from 1787 to 1793, both inclusive;—and in Twelve Years from 1799 to 1810, both inclusive:—Distinguishing each Species and each Year; and stating, the Annual Average Quantity of all sorts Imported during each Period.

YEARS.	WHEAT and Wheat Flour.	RYE and Rye Meal.	BARLEY and Barley Meal.	OATS and Oat Meal.	INDIAN Corn and Meal.	BEANS.	PEASE.	MALT.	TOTAL of All Sorts.	ANNUAL AVERAGES.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Qrs.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1775..	575,240	31,150	133,838	386,397	9,609	32,794	14,896	...	1,186,844	
1776..	21,568	3,415	8,433	369,495	...	19,053	19,133	...	441,099	
1777..	233,905	18,154	7,981	366,465	...	35,127	28,696	...	660,628	
1778..	106,616	9,327	42,714	291,196	...	30,16	27,769	...	417,787	
1779..	5,254	1,693	7,088	354,710	...	14,591	29,154	...	412,490	
1780..	4,242	...	312	196,344	...	7,497	17,716	...	226,061	
1781..	162,278	10,743	56	109,103	...	3,245	14,508	...	299,933	
1782..	81,259	...	13,180	37,920	...	3,736	4,951	...	141,040	
1783..	584,014	81,326	145,562	229,548	109	29,994	24,418	...	1,072,941	
1784..	215,817	24,779	78,536	270,835	46	28,674	18,466	...	637,153	
1785..	107,968	28,761	67,392	383,571	15	9,351	7,458	...	604,520	
1786..	50,999	3,643	65,454	486,652	...	34,013	1,097	...	642,458	
	2,149,170	216,291	570,585	3,392,236	9,779	248,039	186,862	...	6,772,954	564,413
1787..	60,245	7,048	41,637	519,196	28	40,752	2,330	...	671,236	
1788..	149,667	...	11,479	420,613	17	9,829	1,188	...	592,784	
1789..	109,762	14,845	11,128	428,880	54	162	229	...	565,060	
1790..	219,351	21,683	29,719	741,058	10,546	39,541	3,552	...	1,065,450	
1791..	463,591	56,378	61,134	799,732	1,248	12,743	1,982	...	1,387,808	
1792..	22,417	13,027	118,526	968,661	5,677	38,452	4,802	...	1,170,962	
1793..	499,398	55,594	147,169	709,816	2	29,720	18,553	...	1,451,252	
1794..	327,902	25,531	128,568	853,636	1,600	90,213	40,368	...	1,467,848	
1795..	313,793	22,218	18,070	449,749	20,586	15,807	20,263	...	860,516	
1796..	879,200	163,900	40,933	767,747	28,311	35,206	32,711	...	1,947,105	
1797..	461,767	8,258	64,198	584,116	111	17,594	17,818	...	1,153,662	
1798..	396,721	6,925	116,485	745,364	21	12,327	21,683	...	1,299,526	
	3,894,814	395,437	788,146	7,978,968	68,201	342,167	165,471	...	13,633,212	1,136,101
1799..	463,185	22,808	19,538	510,557	2	4,800	8,751	...	1,029,640	
1800..	1,264,520	145,005	130,976	544,040	11,142	15,796	26,796	...	2,138,275	
1801..	1,421,766	150,559	113,966	583,016	76,798	16,246	44,218	...	2,409,569	
1802..	647,664	15,503	15,252	546,947	5,169	5,793	10,671	2,303	1,249,302	
1803..	373,725	4,099	14,027	501,633	710	1,738	23,992	25	919,949	
1804..	461,140	2,644	11,596	717,054	244	11,928	19,618	...	1,224,854	
1805..	920,834	24,267	43,301	468,954	24	10,736	10,217	...	1,478,333	
1806..	310,312	1,011	5,385	523,830	113	3,406	1,559	...	845,649	
1807..	400,759	7,394	22,131	743,047	1,063	13,765	6,070	...	1,194,229	
1808..	81,466	5,172	32,502	490,815	4,308	10,739	12,88	1,228	639,142	
1809..	448,487	13,602	27,887	1,098,322	1,262	29,966	33,190	533	1,653,168	
1810..	1,530,691	91,042	26,314	545,480	37	15,226	12,268	893	2,221,951	
	8,327,579	483,109	462,875	7,274,295	100,872	140,139	210,180	4,982	17,004,031	1,417,003

Custom-House, London,  
15th January 1812.

WILLIAM IRVING.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the POPULATION of the several Counties of GREAT BRITAIN, in the Years 1801 and 1811; shewing the Increase or Diminution thereof: together with the present State of the Returns called for by an Act of the last Session of Parliament.

## ENGLAND.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION 1801.			In-crease.	Dimi-nution.	POPULATION 1811.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.
Bedford .....	30,523	32,870	63,393	6,820	—	33,171	37,042	70,213
Berks .....	52,821	56,394	109,215	9,062	—	57,360	60,917	118,277
Buckingham .....	52,094	55,350	107,444	10,206	—	56,208	61,442	117,650
Cambridge .....	44,081	45,205	89,346	11,763	—	50,756	50,353	101,109
Chester .....	92,759	98,992	191,751	35,280	—	110,844	116,190	227,031
Cornwall .....	89,868	98,401	188,269	28,398	—	103,310	113,357	216,667
Cumberland .....	54,377	62,853	117,230	16,514	—	63,433	70,311	133,744
Derby .....	79,401	81,746	161,142	24,345	—	91,494	93,993	185,487
Devon .....	157,240	185,761	343,001	40,307	—	179,553	203,755	383,308
Dorset .....	53,667	61,632	115,319	9,374	—	57,717	66,976	124,693
Durham .....	74,770	85,591	160,361	19,444	—	84,777	95,028	179,805
Essex .....	111,350	115,081	226,437	26,036	—	124,839	127,634	252,473
Gloucester .....	117,180	133,629	250,809	27,727	—	129,546	148,990	278,536
Hereford .....	43,955	45,236	89,191	4,882	—	46,404	47,669	94,073
Hertford .....	48,063	49,514	97,577	14,077	—	55,923	56,631	111,654
Huntingdon .....	18,521	19,047	37,568	4,640	—	20,402	21,806	42,208
Kent .....	151,374	156,250	307,624	63,261	—	181,923	188,960	370,885
Lancaster .....	322,556	350,375	672,731	155,578	—	394,104	434,205	828,309
Leicester .....	63,943	66,138	130,081	20,538	—	73,366	77,053	150,419
Lincoln .....	102,445	106,112	208,557	13,994	—	109,707	112,844	222,551
Middlesex .....	373,655	414,474	818,129	131,913	—	433,036	517,066	950,042
Monmouth .....	22,173	23,409	45,582	5,692	—	25,715	25,559	51,274
Norfolk .....	129,842	143,529	273,371	18,611	—	133,076	153,906	291,982
Northampton .....	63,417	68,340	131,757	9,596	—	68,279	73,074	141,353
Northumberland .....	73,357	83,744	157,101	15,660	—	80,385	91,776	172,161
Nottingham .....	68,558	71,792	140,350	22,580	—	79,057	83,843	162,900
Oxford .....	53,786	55,834	109,620	9,584	—	59,140	60,064	119,204
Rutland .....	7,978	8,378	16,356	24	—	7,931	8,449	16,380
Salop .....	82,563	85,076	167,639	27,061	—	96,038	98,662	194,700
Somerset .....	126,927	146,823	273,750	29,430	—	141,449	161,731	303,181
Southampton .....	105,667	113,789	219,656	25,691	—	118,434	126,913	245,347
Stafford .....	118,698	120,455	239,153	57,370	—	148,758	147,765	296,523
Suffolk .....	101,094	109,340	210,431	23,468	—	111,866	122,033	233,899
Surrey .....	127,138	141,905	269,043	54,808	—	151,811	172,040	323,851
Sussex .....	78,797	80,514	159,311	29,934	—	93,775	95,470	189,245
Warwick .....	99,942	108,248	208,190	10,703	—	104,487	114,406	218,893
Westmorland .....	20,175	21,442	41,617	4,569	—	22,902	23,084	45,986
Wilts .....	87,380	97,727	185,107	8,721	—	91,560	102,268	193,828
Worcester .....	67,631	71,702	139,333	21,668	—	78,261	82,746	161,001
York, E. Riding .....	68,457	70,976	139,433	27,920	—	81,205	86,148	167,353
— N. Riding .....	74,904	80,602	155,506	2,698	—	77,505	80,699	158,204
— W. Riding .....	270,005	287,948	563,953	89,649	—	321,651	331,351	653,002
Totals .....	3,987,935	4,343,499	8,331,434	1,167,966	—	4,555,257	4,944,143	9,499,400

## WALES.

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	In-crease.	Dimi-nution.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anglesey .....	15,775	18,031	33,806	3,286	—	17,467	19,625	37,092
Brecon .....	15,393	16,240	31,633	6,117	—	18,522	19,228	37,750
Cardigan .....	26,408	22,548	48,956	7,376	—	23,793	26,539	50,332
Carmarthen .....	31,439	35,878	67,317	9,900	—	36,080	41,137	77,217
Carnarvon .....	19,586	21,931	41,521	7,498	—	23,241	25,778	49,019
Denbigh .....	29,247	31,105	60,352	3,808	—	31,129	33,111	64,240
Flint .....	19,577	20,045	39,622	6,896	—	22,712	23,806	46,518
Glamorgan .....	34,190	37,333	71,523	9,743	—	39,378	41,890	81,268
Merioneth .....	13,896	15,611	29,506	1,418	—	14,308	16,616	30,924
Montgomery .....	22,914	25,061	47,978	2,628	—	24,760	25,846	50,606
Pembroke .....	25,406	30,871	56,280	4,335	—	27,453	33,162	60,615
Radnor .....	9,347	9,701	19,050	2,749	—	10,571	11,228	21,799
Totals .....	257,178	284,361	541,540	65,834	—	289,414	317,066	607,380

## SCOTLAND.

SHIRES.	POPULATION 1801.			In-crease.	Dimi-nution.	POPULATION 1811.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.
Aberdeen .....	55,625	67,457	123,082	13,821	—	60,973	75,930	136,903
Argyll .....	33,707	38,092	71,859	13,726	—	40,675	44,910	85,585
Ayr .....	39,666	41,640	84,306	19,648	—	48,506	55,448	103,954
Banff .....	16,067	19,740	35,807	—	1707	14,911	19,189	34,100
Berwick .....	14,294	16,327	30,621	158	—	14,466	16,313	30,779
Bute .....	5,552	6,239	11,791	242	—	5,545	6,488	12,033
Caithness .....	10,183	12,426	22,609	810	—	10,608	12,811	23,419
Clackmanan .....	5,064	5,794	10,858	1,152	—	5,715	6,295	12,010
Dumbarton .....	9,796	10,914	20,710	3,479	—	11,369	12,820	24,189
Dumfries .....	25,407	29,190	54,597	8,363	—	29,347	33,613	62,960
Edinburgh .....	54,224	68,730	122,954	25,490	—	64,903	83,541	148,444
Elgin .....	11,763	14,942	26,705	1,403	—	12,401	15,707	28,108
Fife .....	42,952	50,791	93,743	7,529	—	45,968	55,304	101,272
Forfar .....	45,461	53,666	99,127	8,137	—	48,151	59,113	107,264
Gaddington .....	13,890	16,096	29,986	1,178	—	14,232	16,932	31,164
Inverness .....	33,801	40,491	74,292	4,123	—	35,749	42,666	78,415
Kinross .....	12,104	14,245	26,349	1,090	—	12,580	14,859	27,439
Kinross .....	3,116	3,609	6,725	520	—	3,466	3,779	7,245
Kirkcudbright .....	13,619	15,592	29,211	4,473	—	15,788	17,806	33,684
Lanark .....	68,100	78,599	146,699	45,053	—	88,688	103,064	191,752
Linlithgow .....	8,129	9,715	17,844	1,607	—	8,874	10,577	19,451
Nairn .....	3,639	4,618	8,257	—	6	3,530	4,721	8,251
Orkney and Shet-land .....	20,793	26,031	46,824	—	671	26,151	26,002	46,153
Peebles .....	4,160	4,575	8,735	1,200	—	4,846	5,089	9,935
Perth .....	58,808	67,558	126,366	8,727	—	64,034	71,059	135,092
Renfrew .....	36,068	41,988	78,056	14,540	—	41,960	50,636	92,596
Ross & Cromarty .....	25,494	29,849	55,343	5,510	—	27,640	33,213	60,853
Roxburgh .....	15,813	17,869	33,682	3,548	—	17,113	20,117	37,230
Selkirk .....	2,356	2,714	5,070	819	—	2,750	3,139	5,889
Stirling .....	23,875	26,950	50,825	7,349	—	27,745	30,429	58,174
Sutherland .....	10,425	12,692	23,117	514	—	10,488	13,141	23,629
Wigtown .....	10,570	12,348	22,918	3,973	—	12,205	14,686	26,891
Totals .....	734,581	864,487	1,599,068	208,180	2384	825,377	979,487	1,804,864

## SUMMARY.

	POPULATION 1801.			In-crease.	Dimi-nution.	POPULATION 1811.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.
England .....	3,987,935	4,343,499	8,331,434	1,167,966	—	4,555,257	4,944,143	9,499,400
Wales .....	257,178	284,368	541,546	65,834	—	289,414	317,966	607,380
Scotland .....	734,581	864,487	1,599,068	208,180	2384	825,377	979,487	1,804,864
Army, Navy, &c.	470,598	—	470,598	169,902	—	640,500	—	640,500
Totals .....	5,450,292	5,492,354	10,942,646	1,611,882	2384	6,310,548	6,241,596	12,552,144

## REMARKS.

1. In order that the Comparative Statement of the Population of the several Counties in 1801 and 1811 might be made as perfect as the present state of the returns of 1811 permits, the few outstanding deficiencies have been supplied from the returns of 1801; and it is supposed that the uncertainty thence arising can scarcely amount to a thousand persons in any one of the few incomplete counties, excepting only in Monmouthshire. The apparent diminution in Banffshire chiefly arises from three parishes being now returned wholly in neighbouring counties, which parishes in 1801 were returned partly or wholly in Banffshire.—2. The number of males composing the Army, Navy, &c. includes the regular army, the artillery, and the British regular militia, all according to the latest returns to Parliament; but the regiments of local militia, which were embodied for training and exercise on the 27th May 1811, have been ascribed to their respective counties. With the Navy are included the royal marines: and to all these are added the seamen employed in navigating registered vessels.—3. The larger abstracts, both of the Enumeration and Parish Registers Returns, will be presented to Parliament when the respective returns shall have been completed; in furtherance of which purpose, letters and blank schedules have been dispatched to all the places where any deficiency is supposed to exist.—16th January, 1812.

JNO. RICKMAN.



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*On the Powers and Duties of Juries, and on the Criminal Laws of England.* By Sir Richard Phillips. 12mo. Pp 394. Price 8s. Sherwood and Co, London; 1811.

THE opinions of practical men on a practical subject, are entitled to peculiar deference: Sir R. P. is a practical man, as having been often on juries, and as having served the office of sheriff. As the valid execution of a great part of our laws depends on the intervention of a jury, and as among the generation coming forward to supply the place of that which time is gradually withdrawing, there must be a considerable portion not fully informed on the importance of the office of jurymen, we deem the subject of the work before us deeply important. There must be a *first* time when a man comes under the sanction of the oath of this charge: such a novice can hardly avoid allowing considerable weight to the opinions of those who have frequently served their country in this capacity. It is certain; that the habit of attention and observation formed by old jurors enables them to detect fallacies which a novice would pass over: and when they have satisfactorily detected *some*, their unpractised associate will naturally give them credit for the perception of others. While therefore, every juror is bound to discharge *his own conscience* according to the obligations of his oath, he cannot be restricted from feeling a certain deference to the judgment of his seniors. In time, he too may be required to instruct his juniors in their duties, and in the principles on which those duties are to be discharged. The part he shall take must after all be left to the feelings of every man; yet the attempt to direct those feelings aright, by communicating previous instruction, is entitled to praise. But, jurors should view all sides of a question. Their office is to discriminate *fact*, to elicit *truth*, and this can never be effectually accomplished, unless the consideration of the whole, and of its parts be complete, unless both analysis and synthesis, argument and induction be allowed each its proper and respective force.

This volume is marked by the usual merits and defects of its author: it inculcates strong feelings, and adduces strong

arguments on *one side of the subject*, though in language by no means critically correct; but those who think the other side also entitled to attention, will regret that some of Sir Richard's inferences appear to be rather hastily drawn. They will incline to think that he has not held the balance of justice strictly even, with a steady hand; and that beside what he has said, much more ought to have been said. He sins by *omission*, if not by commission. He wishes his work should be thought *popular*: but why must it therefore be imperfect?

He professes, indeed, to avoid the legal niceties connected with the history and the power of juries. His researches have neither been very deep, nor very long continued; and were a text book required on this subject, the volume before us, is not that we should recommend in the first place. Nevertheless, it is necessary that from time to time, there should be publications reminding the public and public officers of their duty; and if on a popular matter, the representation lean towards popular opinion, or even prejudice, the sin comes under the description of those *whiter* kinds of transgression, which are certainly by no means inexpiable.

If our native language had no expression proper to import the decay or decrease of civil liberty, this writer's affected Gallicism "*liberticide*," might be tolerated: and if no better allusion offered itself to the mind of Sir R. his reference to the "*tree of liberty*" might be endured: but hereby he runs a risque of prejudicing a reader against his book. A page or two further on, however, that prejudice may be corrected: he speaks with decided abhorrence of the tyranny experienced in France from the substitution of the shadow for the substance, in the form of juries.

Do you want proof of the danger of departing from the ancient common-sense practices of convening Juries? Do you want proof that nothing regarding our institutions on this subject is indifferent? Think ye, that any twelve men, however brought together, are a Jury, answering the true purposes of protection, justice, and liberty? If ye are in such an error, look to France—to revolutionary France! Trial by Jury was introduced into that country, and grievous it is to relate, that all the butcheries of the Revolution were perpetrated under the profaned

name of English Trial by Jury. A court of justice was appointed by a decree of a popular assembly, composed of persons who were fanatics for liberty. An Attorney-General, or public prosecutor, was to proceed in a regular way by information, and a Jury were to decide on the guilt or innocence of the accused. A Jury!—yes, a Jury! and all the murders of the revolutionary tribunal were actually perpetrated under the sanction of verdicts of a Jury of twelve men! This Jury, on one occasion, found sixty-eight persons (men, women, and children) guilty of a conspiracy to murder a member of government: because, when a supposed assassin attacked him in the street, these unhappy people, who were passing by, stopped to see what was the matter, for which they were all hurried to the guillotine the same afternoon! It was enough for a verdict to pass against any one, that the public prosecutor inserted him in his list, and that he answered to his name: hence fathers were often executed for their sons, and sons for their fathers; and strangers to each other for their accused namesakes. In short, twenty thousand of the best and most able men and women in France, within a period of fifteen months, were murdered, under every combination of horror and atrocity, by the verdicts of this *Jurie Anglaise*, as the French called it. It is poor satisfaction to know, that under a change of governors, this infernal tribunal, its public prosecutor, and jury, atoned for their crimes by the same machine which had so long been their own bloody agent!

Although this assemblage had scarcely a feature of an English jury, yet it may serve *in terrorem* to demonstrate the importance of preserving our national institutions from imbecility, lest at length they should degenerate into absolute perversion; in which case, we should find, as is tritely but truly observed, that “the corruption of the best things is the worst and most destructive of evils.”

Juries were certainly a part of our jurisprudence long before the general spread of letters and knowledge among us; and whatever variations are practiced, they ought to be only such as are justified by the level of that information, which now includes the whole rank in society whence are drawn these “good men and true.” When few freeholders could read, the statutes were necessarily unknown by them: now reading is universal, the laws may be examined; and their leading principles applied by the

good sense of jurors. It is true, our laws are prodigiously multiplied; nevertheless the questions usually brought before juries for decision are not multiplied in proportion, as to the nature of their cases, but rather as to the application of modern regulations; with the history and causes of which it is not difficult to obtain acquaintance by previous observation, by reading, or report.

The ranks of life are now very different from what they were. Villeins of modern days are surely equal to what copyholders were in ancient times: there are thousands of persons who have not a rood of land, who nevertheless, are highly respectable, and responsible. Modern copyholders are more than equal to forty-shilling freeholders of former ages, in the advantages they have enjoyed for the cultivation of their talents, and the improvement of their minds by general as well as local information. While the rank of freeholders may well vie with that of esquires, once thought of such consequence, in whatever can enable them to comprehend a cause, to discuss its merits, or to deliver a verdict, according to knowledge, honour and conscience.

Sir Richard conceives that the power of juries is on the decline, through the inroads made on their authority, by lawyers, law officers and the courts. We hope that this is a mistake: the practical efficacy of their office is certainly as clearly understood as ever: no man dreads being fined for giving his verdict according to conscience: who ever heard a jurymen bewail disgrace or imprisonment on account of his judgment delivered? who has *not* heard of sentences declared completely differing from the opinion of the judge? That the *inspecting* authority of the Grand Jury might frequently be exerted to good effect, beyond what it usually is, may be a knowledge and even lamented; for if this assembly would exert itself somewhat more as guardian of the public morals, among other things, much benefit might accrue to the community as well as to individuals. Our author seems to have been more intent on screening unworthy writers from the lash of the law, than on justly estimating the value of character to an individual, or *à fortiori*, to a public officer. If the

press never propagated lies, all the world would agree with him; but while he knows to the contrary, he might have taken advantage of that knowledge: the public would have been obliged to him. He has not favoured us with his sentiments on Coroners' Juries: nor on juries authorized to inspect the conduct of their district, (usually called Inquests) nor on juries summoned to determine local damages, &c. &c. he might even have introduced a few words on juries of the female sex, as of matrons, &c. The influence of this popular part of our constitution is felt throughout the whole: and when twelve men of good report have delivered their opinion on oath, public justice declares itself satisfied. Nevertheless, as jurors are sworn to be guided by the evidence adduced before them,—if after their verdict is given, additional evidence happens to be brought to light, in some cases it is deemed proper to submit this additional evidence to another assembly of jurymen, in the form of a new trial.

The public has found it very difficult on certain occasions to coincide with the verdict of a jury; and most probably this consideration contributed to establish the usage antiently of selecting jurors *from the vicinage*: not only that *they* should judge on the credibility of testimony, from the character of witnesses; but that *the community* should entertain a moral certainty that "*good John Nokes, and honest Tom Stiles,*" men of integrity and character as all their neighbours knew, would not have delivered the verdict that is questioned, had they not been *thoroughly* convinced of its propriety.

The following advice is good; and is a fair specimen of the general principles of the performance, and of the writer's sentiments and manner.

It being the duty of the Counsel on each side to endeavour to gain a verdict for his client, the Jury should be aware that all the arts of rhetoric and eloquence are exerted by these gentlemen, to move their feelings and direct their judgments. The Jury ought, therefore, to assert the competency of their own understandings, and judging for themselves, turn a deaf ear to the manœuvres, witticisms, and sophistry, of the opposing Counsel. Whatever the Counsel may assert to the contrary, their sole, and as honest

advocates, their proper business is to obtain a verdict. Some of them are not even very scrupulous about the means, and there are no arts of affected feeling, of coaxing, flattering and wheedling, of persuasion, of insinuation, and of assertion, which they do not consider as part of their professional character, when pleading either a good or a bad cause.

I do not blame or impeach them: it would be to surrender all right and justice into the hands of Counsel, if they were allowed to have an option when a fee is tendered them, and when they are to be relied upon as legal defenders. They are retained and made parties before they know a syllable of the case. They often have not an opportunity of knowing the nature of the suit before it is called in court, and as every client gives the best colouring to his cause, they become acquainted with the pretensions of the parties generally at the same instant with the Jury, or as the facts develop themselves during the progress of the trial. They assume that their client is right, that his witnesses are honest; that their opponent is wrong, and his witnesses prejudiced or suborned, and on these feelings they found their conduct during the trial. They may soon discover that justice is on the other side; but their reputation as advocates is at stake; they are in the presence of the public, and their practice and fortune depend on their show of ability, and on their unshaken zeal in the service of their client; they therefore persevere with dauntless pertinacity, and if they succeed in misleading the Jury, which is sometimes the case, their triumph as advocates is the greater! Justice and virtue may weep, but victory, exultation, and glory, are with them who have cajoled the Jury out of a verdict.

There is one strong rule to govern a Jurymen in regard to advocates, and it ought not for an instant to depart from their minds. They should always consider, that if the Counsel who is speaking and exerting himself with effect on one side, were engaged on the other, he would make assertions and draw inferences directly the contrary: be equally zealous and vehement; make the same pledges and protestations, of tendency directly opposite; invoke the same feelings, and practise the same arts as he does on that side on which he is retained. The sensible Jurymen should therefore never forget that the Counsel is paid, and that while it is the business of the one to seduce and mislead it ought to be the resolute business of the other to resist; and finally to ground his decision on the evidence before him, and on the light of his own understanding.

As Jurymen, they are to decide truly, that is according to their reason and conviction,

and should, therefore, avoid becoming the dupes of feelings artfully raised by Counsel. He may *weep*—like a crocodile—but they would be unworthy of their trust, and would excite his future merriment, if they wept also.—He may play the *MERRY ANDREW*, and attempt to defeat his opponent by the arts of *RIDICULE* and *GRIMACE*—but it would ill become the Jury to do more than merely laugh at the Counsel himself.—He may affect to be so deeply affected as to *FAINT AWAY*, but the Jury ought not to faint with him, nor ought they to ascribe his fainting to any other cause than his apprehension of losing the verdict, and suffering in consequence in his fame and fortune.

We have often wondered that juries do not ask more questions than they commonly do. A witness is sworn to declare the *whole* truth; yet how seldom is the question put, “Do you know any more on this subject besides what you have declared? Have you declared the *whole* of what you know?” We have seen counsel too, take the hint, when a jurymen has asked *his own* questions of a witness; and following witnesses have experienced more decent treatment; “brow beating” has long been a disgrace to the English bar. Our author’s considerations on this point deserve attention.

Many persons who attend a Court of Law to give honest evidence before the public, are of retired habits of life, are unaccustomed to deliver themselves before an assemblage of people, are tender of their characters, are fearful of committing themselves in terms or in substance, are unused to answer to interrogatories, are deeply anxious lest they should from any indiscretion or inadvertency prejudice the truth, and are agitated even to terror at the solemnity and heavy responsibility of their situation. The license of speech assumed towards Witnesses by counsel, the latitude taken in cross-examination; and the insulting, opprobrious, and the flip-pant insinuations and assertions, of which they often find themselves the subject, render the task of witnesses as onerous and painful as though they were themselves plaintiff or defendant, or the objects of the trial, rather than the prisoner at the bar! A witness is sworn to declare the truth, and the whole truth, yet few witnesses are hardy enough to venture beyond monosyllabic answers to questions often very trifling and irrelevant.

Judges, from sentiments of professional delicacy, do not often interfere to protect a witness; and it may be presumed, that they

often give Counsel credit for knowing of some sinister motive in the witness for withholding the truth. Counsel themselves, also, are frequently misled by their clients, in the misrepresentations given them of the characters of witnesses. Again, the timidity and embarrassment of witnesses frequently creates prejudices against them in Courts of Law, and is ascribed to the workings of a bad conscience, rather than to its true cause.

It is, therefore, the duty of candid and intelligent men in a Jury to protect witnesses, and to obtain from them the evidence which is likely to secure a just verdict. When they see a witness forced into contradictions by the arts and sophistry of Counsel, they ought themselves, in a candid and manly way, to put two or three leading questions, so as to come at the substance of the evidence meant to be given; and they ought not to suffer a witness to leave the box, if he has been entrapped into contradictions, and has, in a state of mental embarrassment, made admissions not consonant with his evidence in chief. Such conduct in Jurymen would render the pernicious practices of the bar of no effect, would consequently secure the testimony of witnesses from perversion, and essentially serve the cause of justice.

The improved reason of modern times has removed much of that harshness by which Jurymen were assailed formerly when they could not unanimously agree on their verdict. They are not now left all night *without fire or candle*: they usually obtain permission from the court, and from the parties, to partake of some refreshment, if they are likely to prolong their discussions. We have even seen them adjourned from day to day, under the care of the sheriff, in extraordinary cases, and during this adjournment allowed food, drink, and lodging: so that the danger of starvation is now abrogated, as it ought to be, from a Jurymen. Close custody, however, with entire seclusion from access by the parties interested, is insisted on, as strongly as ever.

The volume is divided into chapters—relating to the calling—challenging,—and swearing of juries; to—the judges—the counsel,—and the evidence; to—the verdict—the responsibility of juries—libels, and criminal laws. At the end of several of these chapters are a few legal documents; and the whole closes with an appendix, including cases not applicable, we trust, to present times.

*The French Class Book, ou Choix de Littérature et de Morale, extrait des plus beaux Morceaux des Auteurs Anciens et Modernes, Etrangers et Nationaux, en Prose et en Vers, contenant une Leçon de Lecture pour chaque Jour de l'Année, à l'Usage des Etablissements d'Instruction, publics et particuliers. Par N. Wanostrucht, LL. D. secondé par V. Wanostrucht et J. Cuvellier. 12mo. Pp. 366. Price 5s. J. Johnson et Co., à Londres, 1812.*

SUCH a book has been long wanted in our schools, and we congratulate the public that it has fallen to the lot of Dr. Wanostrucht to accomplish it; it could not have been under better direction. He has, with the assistance of his nephew Mr. Vincent Wanostrucht, and M. Cuvellier, ably chosen, digested and arranged in a small compass the most prominent parts of French literature; containing, as the title expresses, a subject for every day in the year, and which though peculiarly applicable to the improvement of the rising generation, yet at the same time, forms a very pleasing work for those of superior age. But we submit the Doctor's own account who has aptly quoted for his motto the words of Lucretius, as descriptive of his collection:

*Floriferis ut apes in salibus omnia limant.*

To convey at once to young people, in the teaching of languages and literature, the whole or only a considerable part of the most perfect book, is an error, in instruction, and so essential a defect, that Quintilian, Rollin, and Dumarsais, strongly recommend us to guard against its danger and inconvenience. This principle is drawn from nature, and experience does but confirm the precept. Question the tutors who follow them as guides, listen to their master, their model, their unchangeable oracle, in the teaching of ancient languages and literature.

"It is unnecessary," says Rollin, "it is unnecessary then to undertake and make young people understand the course of a long and obscure reasoning which is above their comprehension, otherwise than to form them to the purity of a language, and give them good principles. Consequently, extracts carefully selected of a moderate length, would be equally advantageous to answer these purposes, while this manner is not incumbered with those inconveniences which are too frequently unavoi-

dable, when we explain at once books which certainly have not been designed to teach young people a language."

Every where, in each page of his excellent treatises on the study of the French, Latin, and Greek languages, and rhetoric, the reflections, and advices, of that celebrated instructor, make this method sacred, and he not only invites every one to follow it, but requires to be used, in compliance with his theory, collections of choice subjects, whether in Latin or French, looks composed for the purpose, which spare masters much trouble in turning over the leaves of many volumes, and the pupils considerable expense, in procuring them.

Aims so just, so natural, the execution of which is so strongly acquired by reason, and experience, with a conviction of the great benefits arising from such studies have fixed the whole of our attention. We have endeavoured to realize them with that interest and care due to the importance of their object. The work which we offer to the youth and the public is a classical French collection of an execution equally novel and striking of the kind, allied to literature and morality. It is a selection in prose and verse of such pieces in our language as are best written and digested, and contain the purest sentiments. Nothing has been omitted which might tend to make this collection worthy of general approbation, and fit for public as well as private education. We flatter ourselves that little will be wanting in energy, entertainment, variety, taste, and disposition of the materials. It embraces, in general, the whole of the two finest centuries of our literature, and, it is for this reason, called an abridgment of them. It is a kind of museum, or French Elizium, in which our best orators, historians, philosophers, and poets, appear repeating among themselves, or reciting to youth, such passages of their writings as they have laboured with the greatest interest; such as please them the most either in thought, style or sentiment. Every part of this collection, while it offers a careful reading exercise, affords, at the same time a lesson of humanity, justice, religion, philosophy, disinterestedness, or regard for the public welfare. Every thing in it is the fruit of genius, talents, and virtue, every thing in it breathes the most refined taste and purest morality. Not one thought, not one word, but agrees with the delicacy of modesty and dignity of manners. These lectures replete with charms and utility, will tend to meliorate and perfect the education of young people, will give them a knowledge of the works of a number of our best authors, and for the most part a sufficient knowledge of our literature. In short, every method is used of giving



in the ground work, form and execution of this performance, all the entertainment and utility which it includes. We have sought after and inserted them with a zeal and care with which the ardent desire of doing good to young people, inspired us, and the hope of greatly assisting tutors in general, and fathers and mothers of families who have leisure or the inclination for taking upon themselves the superintendence of the education of their children. If we are but fortunate enough to meet with success, and answer Horace's idea, when he said "*delectando pariterque monendo*," we shall feel ourselves more than compensated for our labours.

Cambridge, Oct. 19, 1811.

*Letters from an Elder to a Younger Brother, on the Conduct to be pursued in Life.*

Part the second. By William Hussey. Small 12mo. Pp. 145. Price 5s. Hookham, London: 1811.

THE former volume of letters on the same occasion, by this writer, was published without his name, and was noticed in our sixth volume, page 1195. We commended the natural good sense and talent of the author, with the general tone of his advice; though we thought it our duty to censure his style. He has profited by that censure; and the present volume is a stronger proof of his intellect and his temper, than any thing the first *could* contain, because it shews, that he can receive advice, gratefully, as well as give it judiciously. He complains, however, of having been misunderstood, in some connections; for which possibly he may thank certain imperfections of phraseology similar to those which we pointed out: and we incline to quote him as an instance of the necessity for some acquaintance with the regulations of the *art* of writing, in a person who addresses the public.

It appears that the destination of the youth to whom these letters are addressed has been diverted from the army to trade; this of course, changed the tenor of the advice proper to be given him. What might be suitable enough to a military man, would be misplaced, when offered to a person occupying a station of life, not exposed to the same difficulties, or the same temptations;—but to others, not less captivating, and perhaps, not less

dangerous, to person and property, to morals and character.

We are far from thinking that every tradesman is by profession

Meek and much a liar:

We have known *tradesmen* who certainly had no pretensions to *meekness* as a predominant feature in their character; and beyond all doubt, there are tradesmen—hundreds and thousands of tradesmen—in the City of London, who adhere to truth, both in their words and actions. That *all* do so, unhappily cannot be affirmed. But the same may be said of other professions. In fact, the character of the individual is answerable for virtue or vice, and is to be praised or blamed, not that of his station and calling in life.

The following advice appears to us to be so proper, that we recommend it to tradesmen in general; and shall be happy to hear that it has made the fortune of such of our younger readers, as have adopted it in confidence on our opinion.

There is no more important requisite to successful trade, than order and method. A regular system in business greatly diminishes the labor, and increases the profit. It brings the most multifarious employments readily and easily within the compass of our time; and that, without any burden to the mind. It reduces to a narrow and practicable compass, avocations of the most extended nature, and enables us at all times to have a perfect and immediate knowledge of our circumstances and affairs. Were this important duty of the trader more generally understood and performed, the Gazette would lose the half of its weekly list of bankrupts.

It is hardly possible for the man of regularity and system, to be placed in the questionable and ambiguous situation of a bankrupt\*. He must be so well acquainted with the course of his business, as to be generally able to foresee, and avoid, the approach of so distressing a dilemma. But you will find that a very great number of those, whose only dependence is on their trade, are wholly destitute of any order or system in the conduct of it. They guide their expenses by an estimated and imagined profit; totally careless of knowing its actual amount, or of preserving a due arrangement for the support of it. Their books are merely the formal de-

\* The present anomalous times certainly form an exception to this general observation.

corations of the counting-house, sometimes employed, and sometimes neglected; but in neither case used for, or affording, that information which they ought to contain. The consequence of this blind imprudence is fatal. Capital is consumed, when it is imagined that interest alone is touched; and the sad truth bursts upon the inconsiderate man and his destitute family, with the sudden discovery that all is gone.

The method which is desirable, is a quiet, steady, orderly system, fixed in its arrangements, and firm in its conduct. Bustle and confusion are no evidence of activity. That activity is the most real, and the most productive, which is temperate and cool; and most commonly there is the least real diligence, where there are the most imposing and rapid movements. Bustle is rarely consistent with actual business. The bustling man has generally a confused mind. He may stir much; but he can finish very little, and that little ill. He losses and injures in a single hour, more than he can gain or restore in a year; and the man of a different cast will, in his quiet steady way, perfect in a month, more than the other can begin in twelve.

Never defer till to-morrow, what can be done to-day. You will thus have your business at all times in advance; whilst many events might happen to make you regret a postponement.

Place no confidence in your memory, however retentive you may consider it. The best memory will often fail. A written memorandum is much to be preferred and can give no trouble. It is a security, and discharges the mind. If we rely on memory, it is at least possible that the thing desired may not be remembered; consequently we trust to a chance; and however favorable that chance may be, it is yet necessarily inferior to a certainty.

This argument leads me to the notice of what is certainly preferable even to a written memorandum, to do the thing immediately, whilst it is in the mind. If you make this your practice, I can assure you from experience, that you will find it a most convenient and advantageous mode of action. You cannot then suffer from any negligence or forgetfulness. The mind and the memory are relieved; and you cannot be blamed, or have to blame yourself, for any subsequent delay, which possibly might otherwise have taken place.

I am no advocate for that overearnest and exclusive pursuit of business, which identifies a man with the commodities of his trade, and renders him unfit for any other scene, than that of his traffic. I would have you in no case cease to be a gentleman, in per-

son, in manner, or in acquirements. However large may be your pecuniary returns, no trade which absorbs the whole mind, can be really profitable. It may enrich the purse, but it impoverishes the man. It exemplifies the scriptural proverb of casting pearls before swine. Let your manners and your pleasures be always those of a gentleman; and let some portion of your time, however small, be devoted to those pursuits which will render you a fit member of good society.

Be not seduced by idleness of mind, or bad example, to neglect any requisite for preserving the character of a gentleman; or to believe or imagine that it can be necessary for you, when you enter into business, to renounce your former manners, and assume those of your menials. You will see some persons, who from polished young men, are, by indolence of mind, metamorphosed into coarse, vulgar, and filthy clowns, from the moment of their commencing men of business. But no circumstances can require, and none can justify, this.

Yet do not suppose that I wish to keep you above your occupation. I am far from having that intention. On the other hand, I deem it indispensable, that, in the actual exercise of your trade, you should assume any change of person which may be necessary for your perfect knowledge and superintendence of it; and I would have you at all times personally assist and direct every branch of it. You cannot have any rational hope of success without doing so; and he who disdains it, does not deserve to succeed. It is perfectly compatible with the character of a gentleman; to do otherwise is very indicative of a deficiency of sense.

Men of most trades and professions are too apt to obtrude in conversation, subjects connected with their occupation; and you will often find society tormented by this propensity. A lawyer will detail the particulars of some uninteresting trial, a doctor explain his last cure, a merchant boast of his invoices, to the fatigue of the whole company. You should be careful to avoid this fault. Let your conversation be general; and let your pleasurable pursuits be such as will enable you to partake in discourse on all topics. The very last subject on which you should be eager to speak, should be your own peculiar occupation; and you should always studiously avoid introducing it. Habit may render it pleasing to you, but it will generally be unwelcome to others. Yet do not fastidiously decline it, when introduced by another. You may perhaps be able to elucidate its character, to the satisfaction of those who are not acquainted with it. But be careful, even then, not to press the subject farther than the occasion requires.

*Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*—a Romaunt,  
by Lord Byron. 4to. Murray, London: 1812.

Whatever *gratuitous* bays formerly bound the temples of a man of rank and influence who condescended to court the Muses, it cannot be said that, in later times, noble authors have been much indulged with unearned wreaths. From the days of Pope, it has been the fashion to identify inanity of composition with the very sound of a title. That irritable satirist having ridiculed the attempts of a weak man of fashion, and stamped the character with an effeminate name, Paul Whitehead, the feeble imitator of Pope's measure and manner, and after him others, generalized the poison of the satire; and, to be nobly born, was quite enough to exclude a writer from Parnassus. Whether this illiberal sentiment, diffused throughout the writings of petty critics and minor poets, has had any effect in smothering poetical genius among the nobility, or whether the all-absorbing vortex of politics to which youth destined to public life, are directed, weakens at once the desire and the power of ascending the sacred hill, it is a fact that the last century has scarcely produced a titled poet, whose works are likely to interest posterity. As statesmen, political writers, and literary men, there have not been wanting in that period, distinguished characters among the nobility; but, with the exception of George, Lord Lyttelton, we distinguish no poet. When the noble author of the poem before us, yielding to the laudable ambition of becoming a successful votary of the Muses, ventured, while yet a boy, to put forth "his tender leaves of hope," and published his *Primitia*,\* he was assailed on every side. Some of the Reviewers were not content with attacking his juvenile poems; they rummaged the receptacles of calumny, converted youthful eccentricity, into grave error, personally abused, and insultingly advised him. He that is born a poet, far from being overwhelmed by such attacks, rises the stronger from the opposition. It has been the lot of the loftiest names in the Temple of Fame. Lord B. did not treat these trite insults with silent contempt: while his volume of poems which had

drawn them upon him, was going through a second edition, he prepared his revenge, and, before he was of age to take his seat in the House of Peers, he published a Satire on the Poetasters and Reviewers of the day, of which the lash possesses a keenness, and the versification a nerve not surpassed, and rarely equalled, since the day of Pope. That work being noticed in a former number of the *PANORAMA*, when it first appeared, we shall not here repeat our opinion of it.\* It has gone through many editions, and is very generally known.

We have risen from the perusal of "*Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*," delighted, and confirmed in our opinion, that Lord B. is a genuine poet of the highest order. In declaring this, however, we do not mean to say, that the poem now under consideration, is regular and perfect; but, that it manifests the writer's genius to be equal to any poetical task on which he may think proper to employ his time and talents.

The author entitles his poem a Romaunt consistently with the measure (Spenser's) and with the phraseology which he has thought proper to adopt, but to which his matter can scarcely be allowed to give it a right. A Romaunt, or Romance, requires fictitious characters, conducted through a progress of wild adventures: it deals in involvements and extrications, in vivid passions, in alternate joy and woe: in short, it is a tale in verse, a species of composition, the taste of former times, neglected in the brilliant era of poetry, but which has lately been very much in vogue. This is not the character of Lord B.'s poem. He has, indeed, introduced a fictitious personage; but merely, as he apprizes the reader in his preface, "for the sake of giving some connection (he might have added, life and action) to the piece, but without pretending to regularity." In a less strict sense, however, and somewhat figuratively used, the word "Romaunt," far from being unaptly, is ingeniously applied to obviate the intrusion of egotism in the narrative: nor should we have thought it necessary to make these remarks but for the purpose of explaining to our readers, that it is *not* a metrical Romance; not that we have any objection to such compositions in the hands of men of genius; but it cannot be denied that even in their hands, and when they have occupied wri-

\* Compare *Panorama*, Vol. III. p. 273.  
Vor. XI. [*Lit. Pan. March 1812.*]

\* Compare *Panorama*, Vol. VI. p. 491.  
P

ters of the most brilliant powers, they may pall on repetition.

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, is a poem in which narrative, feeling, description, sentiment, satire, tenderness and contemplation, are happily blended; it is adorned with beautiful imagery, expressed in animated and harmonious verse; and to this we may add, that the subjects of it are of the most interesting nature, and, if not in themselves altogether new, they are treated in a manner combining novelty and exactness.

The scope of the poem is briefly this: Harold, the imaginary character, dissatisfied with his life at home, resolves to quit England and visit other countries. He embarks, and landing at Lisbon, travels through a part of Portugal and of Spain; he re-embarks at Cadiz, and after staying awhile in the Maltese islands, passes by several of the Grecian islands, visits Albania, and lastly, makes excursions in Greece. If the poet deals not in the usual enchantments of magicians, dragons, and the long *et cetera* of the marvellous, it cannot be denied that he has trodden on enchanted ground—on ground enchanted by magical recollections, to say the least.

Never was Muse more modestly invoked, or rather not invoked:

## I.

Oh, thou! in Hellas deem'd of heavenly birth,  
 Muse! form'd or fabled at the minstrel's will,  
 Since sham'd full oft by later lyres on earth,  
 Mine dares not call thee from thy sacred hill;  
 Yet there I've wander'd by thy vaunted rill,  
 Yes! sigh'd o'er Delphi's long deserted shrine,  
 Where, save that feeble fountain, all is still;  
 Nor more my shell awakes the weary Nine  
 To grace so plain a tale—this lowly lay of mine.

The ten following stanzas are employed in delineating the character of Harold, which is done with a master's hand. No part of the whole poem is more highly finished, and did it not exceed our limits, we should extract the entire picture. We must be content to give one stanza:

## IV.

Childe Harold bask'd him in the noon-tide sun,  
 Disporting there like any other fly;  
 Nor deem'd before his little day was done  
 One blast might chill him into misery.

But long ere scarce a third of his pass'd by,  
 Worse than adversity the Childe befell;  
 He felt the fulness of satiety:  
 Then loath'd he in his native land to dwell,  
 Which seem'd to him more lone than Eremite's  
 sad cell.

Harold's character, is exquisitely drawn; it announces a mind which, from youthful excesses, had fallen into a melancholy state of gloominess. The author, notwithstanding, contrives to interest us for him:—

## VI.

And now Childe Harold was sore sick at heart,  
 And from his fellow bacchanals would flee;  
 'Tis said, at times the sullen tear would start,  
 But Pride congeal'd the drop within his ee:  
 Apart he stalk'd in joyless reverie,  
 And from his native land resolv'd to go,  
 And visit scorching climes beyond the sea;  
 With pleasure drugg'd he almost longed for woe,  
 And e'en for change of scene would seek the  
 shades below.

When the love of virtue, and the practice of vice, meet in the same person, as they sometimes do,—*viden meliora, proboque, deteriora sequor*,—condemnation in the observer is associated with pity approaching to affection: "His virtues and his vices are so mingled," says Ventidius of Mark Anthony, "as must confound God's choice to punish one and not reward the other." We become too more reconciled to Harold, notwithstanding his faults, when at sea we find him seizing his harp, and singing a "good night" to his country.

The occurrences in the progress of his voyage, the making land, the approach to the Tagus, the beauty of the distant view of Lisbon with the contrast of the interior of the town, are admirable; and the picturesque scenery of Cintra is very fine. Here his lordship indulges his vein for Satire at the expence of the Convention signed in that town,

"Where policy regain'd what arms had lost."

The Satire is keen, but we were gratified in seeing that the author does justice to Lord Wellington in a note to this passage, which, as connected with it, we insert. Says Lord B.

"The convention of Cintra was signed in the palace of the Marquese Marialva. The late exploits of Lord Wellington have effaced the follies of Cintra. He

has, indeed, done wonders: he has, perhaps, changed the character of a nation, reconciled rival superstitions, and baffled an enemy who never retreated before his predecessors" (*Notes p. 115*). No finer compliment was ever paid to a military character.

On Harold's leaving Portugal, we meet with another stanza which makes a new impression on our hearts in his favour:—

## XXVII.

So deem'd the Childe, as o'er the mountains he  
Did take his way in solitary guise:

Sweet was the scene, yet soon he thought to flee,

More restless than the swallow in the skies:

Though here awhile he learned to moralize,

For Meditation fix'd at times on him:

And conscious Reason whisper'd to despise

His early youth, mispent in maddest whim;

But as he gaz'd on Truth his aching eyes grew dim.

## XXVIII.

To horse! to horse! he quits, for ever quits

A scene of peace, though soothing to his soul:

Again he rouses from his moping fits,

But seeks not now the harlot and the bowl.

Onward he flies, nor fix'd as yet the goal

Where he shall rest him on his pilgrimage;

And o'er him many changing scenes must roll

Ere toil his thirst for travel can assuage,

Or he shall calm his breast, or learn experience  
sage.

The entrance into Spain, the scarcely discernible boundaries of the two kingdoms, the allusion to the battles fought between the Christians and the Moors on the banks of the Gadiana, the apostrophe to Spain, the battle heard at a distance, and the sight of hostile armies in gorgeous array, are beauties to which we can only refer; as, indeed, we must say of many more. But it is impossible to omit the apostrophe to Spain.

## XXXV.

Oh, lovely Spain! renown'd, romantic land!

Where is that standard which Pelagio bore,

When Cava's \* traitor-sire first call'd the band

That dy'd thy mountain streams with Gothic  
gore?

\* Count Julian's daughter, the Helen of Spain. Pelagius preserved his independence in the fastnesses of the Asturias, and the descendants of his followers, after some centuries, completed their struggle by the conquest of Grenada.

Where are those bloody banners which of yore  
Wav'd o'er thy sons, victorious to the gale,  
And drove at last the spoilers to their shore?

Red gleam'd the cross, and waned the crescent  
pale,

While Afric's echoes thrill'd with Moorish ma-  
trons' wail.

## XXXVI.

Teems not each ditty with the glorious tale?

Ah! such, alas! the hero's amplest fate!

When granite moulders and when records fall,

A peasant's plaint prolongs his dubious date.

Pride! bend thine eye from heaven to things  
estate;

See how the Mighty shrink into a song!

Can Volume, Pillar, Pile preserve thee great?

Or must thou trust Tradition's simple tongue,

When Flattery sleeps with thee, and History does  
thee wrong?

## XXXVII.

Awake, ye sons of Spain! awake! advance!

Lo! Chivalry, your ancient goddess, cries,

But wields not, as of old, her thirsty lance;

Nor shakes her crimson plumage in the skies:

Now on the smoke of blazing bolts she flies,

And speaks in thunder through yon engine's  
roar:

In every peal she calls—"Awake! arise!"

Say, is her voice more feeble than of yore,

When her war-song was heard on Andalusia's  
shore?

## XXXVIII.

Hark!—heard you not those hoofs of dreadful  
note?

Sounds not the clang of conflict on the heath?

Saw ye not whom the reeking sabre smote;

Nor sav'd your brethren ere they sank beneath

Tyrants and tyrants slaves?—the fires of death,

The bale-fires flash on high:—from rock to rock,

Each volley tells that thousands cease to breathe;

Death rides upon the sulphury Siroc,

Red Battle stamps his foot, and nations feel the  
shock.

In the two following stanzas how admirably contrasted are the thoughtless inhabitants of a voluptuous city and the anxious countrymen, in a seat of war!

## XLVI.

But all unconscious of the coming doom,

The feast, the song, the revel here abounds;

Strange modes of merriment the hours consume,

Nor bleed these patriots with their country's  
wounds;



Not here War's clarion, but Love's rebeck  
sounds ;  
Here Folly still his votaries enthral ;  
And young-eyed Lewdness walks her midnight  
rounds,  
Girt with the silent crimes of Capitals,  
Still to the last kind Vice clings to the tottering  
walls.

## XLVII.

Not so the rustic—with his trembling mate  
He lurks, nor casts his heavy eye afar,  
Lest he should view his vineyard desolate,  
Blasted below the dun hot breath of war.  
No more beneath soft Eve's consenting star  
Fandango twirls his jocund castanet :  
Ah, monarchs ! could ye taste the mirth ye  
mar,  
Not in the toils of Glory would ye fret :  
The hoarse dull drum would sleep, and Man be  
happy yet.

We cannot refrain from extracting the  
stanzas devoted to the maid of Saragoza :

## LIV.

Is it for this the Spanish maid, arous'd,  
Hangs on the willow her unstrung guitar,  
And all unsex'd, the Anlace hath espous'd,  
Sung the loud song, and dar'd the deed of war ?  
And she, whom once the semblance of a scar  
Appall'd, an owlet's larum chill'd with dread,  
Now views the column-scattering bay'net jar,  
The falchion flash, and o'er the yet warm dead  
Stalks with Minerva's step where Mars might  
quake to tread.

## LV.

Ye who shall marvel when you hear her tale,  
Oh ! had you known her in her softer hour,  
Mark'd her black eye that mocks her coal-  
black veil,  
Heard her light lively tones in Lady's bower,  
Seen her long locks that foil the painter's power,  
Her fairy form, with more than female grace,  
Scarce would you deem that Saragoza's tower  
Beheld her smile in Danger's Gorgon face,  
Thin the clos'd ranks, and lead in Glory's fear-  
ful chase.

## LVI.

Her lover sinks—she sheds no ill-tim'd tear ;  
Her chief is slain—she fills his fatal post ;  
Her fellows flee—she checks their base career ;  
The foe requires—she heads the rallying host :

Who can appease like her a lover's ghost ?

Who can avenge so well a leader's fall ?

What maid retrieve when man's flush'd hope is  
lost ?

Who hang so fiercely on the flying Gaul,  
Foil'd by a woman's hand, before a batter'd wall ? \*

Here follow some highly wrought stanzas  
on the beauty of the Spanish women ; in  
the midst of which there occurs a fine  
apostrophe to Mount Parnassus. During  
the remainder of the first canto, Harold  
is in Cadiz, a city for various reasons  
not likely to decrease the interest of the  
poem. The dissipation of the place, and  
a bull fight furnish the chief topics. The  
bull-fight is exquisitely painted. To-  
wards the conclusion, there is a mournful  
stanza on the state of Spain, which, for  
the harmony of the verse, and for the  
sympathy excited by every line, deserves  
particular attention :—

## XC.

Not all the blood at Talavera shed,  
Not all the marvels of Barossa's fight,  
Not Albuera lavish of the dead,  
Have won for Spain her well asserted right.  
When shall her Olive Branch be free from  
blight ?  
When shall she breathe her from the blushing  
toil ?  
How many a doubtful day shall sink in night,  
Ere the Frank robber turn him from his spoil,  
And Freedom's stranger tree grow native of the soil !

The scenes of the second canto are, at  
sea ; they shift to Albania, the territory of  
Ali Pacha's government ; and to Greece.  
It opens with an invocation to Minerva,  
and after a few stanzas, relative to a di-  
versity of religion tending to scepticism,—  
and therefore not to be distinguished by our  
commendation,—the poet, viewing the  
ruins of Athens, is inflamed with anger  
against the plunderers,—the peaceful not  
the warlike plunderers, of Greece ; con-  
cluding the burst of his indignation thus :—

## XV.

Cold is the heart, fair Greece ! that looks on thee,  
Nor feels as lovers o'er the dust they lov'd ;  
Dull is the eye that will not weep to see  
Thy walls defac'd, thy mouldering shrines re-  
mov'd

\* Such were the exploits of the Maid of Sa-  
ragoza. When the author was at Seville she  
walked daily on the Prado, decorated with medals  
and orders, by command of the Junta.

By British hands, which it had best behov'd  
To guard those relics ne'er to be restor'd.  
Curs'd be the hour when from their isle they  
rov'd,

And once again thy hapless bosom gor'd,  
And snatch'd thy shrinking Gods to northern  
climes abhorr'd!

This opening is written in the character of the poet himself, under the fervour of excited feelings, while contemplating this favourite classical spot. He now returns to Harold, who has left Spain. The images presented to the mind from sailing out of harbour with a convoy are well painted; as is the interior of a ship of war at sea, and the lagging of the dull sailors under her protection. The moon-light scene in the passage through the Straits, with the reflections it suggests, the arrival at Calypso's Island, the new Calypso Harold finds there, and the invulnerable state of his heart, afford subjects for stanzas sweetly harmonious. The following may be taken as a specimen:—

## XXIV.

Thus bending o'er the vessel's laving side,  
To gaze on Dian's wave-reflected sphere,  
The soul forgets her schemes of Hope and Pride,  
And flies unconscious o'er each backward year:  
None are so desolate but something dear,  
Dearer than self, possesses or possess'd  
A thought, and claims the homage of a tear;  
A flashing pang! of which the weary breast  
Would still, albeit in vain, the heavy heart divest.

## XXV.

To sit on rocks, to muse o'er flood and fell,  
To slowly trace the forest's shady scene,  
Where things that own not man's dominion  
dwell,  
And mortal foot hath ne'er, or rarely been;  
To climb the trackless mountain all unseen,  
With the wild flock that never needs a fold;  
Alone o'er steeps and foaming falls to lean;  
This is not solitude; 'tis but to hold  
Converse with Nature's charms, and see her  
stores unroll'd.

## XXVI.

But midst the crowd, the hum, the shock of  
men,  
To hear, to see, to feel, and to possess,  
And roam along, the world's tir'd denizen,  
With none who bless us, none whom we can  
bless;

Minions of splendour shrinking from distress!  
None that, with kindred consciousness endued,  
If we were not, would seem to smile the less:  
Of all that flatter'd, follow'd, sought, and sued:  
This is to be alone; this, this is solitude!

Also one stanza from those that contain  
reflections at Calypso's island:

## XXX.

Thus Harold deem'd, as on that lady's eye  
He look'd, and met its beam without a thought,  
Save Admiration glancing harmless by:  
Love kept aloof, albeit not far remote,  
Who knew his votary often lost and caught,  
But knew him as his worshipper no more,  
And ne'er again the boy his bosom sought:  
Since now he vainly urg'd him to adore,  
Well deem'd the little God his ancient sway  
was o'er.

Harold passes by Ithaca, the promontory of Leucadia, and Actium: he travels through a great part of Continental Greece to visit the Albanian Chief (Ali Pacha): these are described, together with the feelings they excite, and the reflections they give birth to. The palace of the Pacha at Ioanina is magnificently drawn: we have seldom seen so masterly a picture, and though of considerable length, we shall present it to our readers:—

## LIV.

The Sun had sunk behind vast Tomerit,\*  
And Laos wide and fierce came roaring by;  
The shades of wonted night were gathering yet,  
When, down the steep banks winding warily,  
Childe Harold saw, like meteors in the sky,  
The glittering minarets of Tepalen,  
Whose walls o'erlook the stream; and drawing  
nigh,  
He heard the busy hum of warrior-men  
Swelling the breeze that sigh'd along the lengthen-  
ing glen.

## LV.

He pass'd the sacred Haram's silent tower,  
And underneath the wide o'er-arching gate  
Survey'd the dwelling of this chief of power,  
Where all around proclaim'd his high estate.  
Amidst no common pomp the despot sat,  
While busy preparation shook the court,  
Slaves, eunuchs, soldiers, guests, and santon's  
wait;  
Within, a palace, and without, a fort:  
Here men of every clime appear to make resort.

\* Anciently Mount Tomarus.

## LVI.

Richly caparison'd, a ready row  
Of armed horse, and many a warlike store  
Circled the wide extending court below :  
Above, strange groups adorn'd the corridore ;  
And oft-times through the Area's echoing door  
Some high-capp'd Tartar spur'd his steed  
away :  
The Turk, the Greek, the Albanian, and the  
Moor  
Here mingl'd in their many-hued array,  
While the deep war-drum's sound announc'd the  
close of day.

## LVII.

The wild Albanian kirtled to his knee,  
With shawl-girt head and ornamented gun,  
And gold-embroider'd garments, fair to see ;  
The crimson-scarfed men of Macedon ;  
The Delhi with his cap of terror on,  
And crooked glaive ; the lively, supple Greek,  
And swarthy Nubia's mutilated son ;  
The bearded Turk that rarely deigns to speak,  
Master of all around, too potent to be meek,

## LVIII.

Are mix'd conspicuous : some recline in groups,  
Scanning the motley scene that varies round ;  
There some great Moslem to devotion stoops,  
And some that smoke, and some that play, are  
tous'd :  
Here the Albanian proudly treads the ground ;  
Half whispering there the Greek is heard to  
prate ;  
Hark ! from the mosque the nightly solemn  
sound,  
The Muezzin's call doth shake the minaret,  
" There is no god but God !—to prayer—lo !  
God is great !"

## LIX.

Just at this season Ramazani's fast  
Through the long day its penance did main-  
tain :  
But when the lingering twilight hour was past,  
Revel and feast assum'd the rule again.  
Now all was bustle, and the menial train  
Prepar'd and spread the plenteous board within ;  
The vacant gallery now see'd made in vain,  
But from the chambers came the mingling din,  
As page and slave anon were passing out and in.

## LX.

Here woman's voice is never heard : apart,  
And scarce permitted, guarded, veil'd, to rove,  
She yields to one her person and her heart,  
Tam'd to her cage, nor feels a wish to move :

For, not unhappy in her master's love,  
And joyful in a mother's gentlest cares,  
Blest cares ! all other feelings far above !  
Herself more sweetly rears the babe she bears  
Who never quits the breast, no meaner passion  
shares.

## LXI.

In marble-pav'd pavilion, where a spring  
Of living water from the centre rose,  
Whose bubbling did a genial freshness fling,  
And soft voluptuous couches breath'd repose,  
Ali reclined, a man of war and woes ;  
Yet in his linements ye cannot trace,  
While Gentleness her milder radiance throws  
Along that aged venerable face,  
The deeds that lurk beneath, and stain him with  
disgrace.

## LXII.

It is not that yon hoary lengthening beard  
Ill suits the passions which belong to youth :  
Love conquers age—so Hafiz hath aver'd,  
So sings the Teian, and he sings in sooth—  
But 'tis those ne'er forgotten acts of ruth,  
Beseeching all men ill, but most the man  
In years, that mark him with a tyger's tooth ;  
Blood follows blood, and, through their mortal  
span,  
In bloodier acts conclude those who with blood  
began.

The character of the Albanians is given  
with great energy, in the succeeding stan-  
zas : we extract the first of them :

## LXIV.

Fierce are Albania's children, yet they lack  
Not virtues, were those virtues more mature.  
Where is the foe that ever saw their back ?  
Who can so well the toil of war endure ?  
Their native fastnesses not more secure  
Than they in doubtful time of troublous need  
Their wrath how deadly ! but their friendship  
sure,  
When Gratitude or Valour bids them bleed,  
Unskaken rushing on where'er their chief may  
lead.

Harold terminates his stay among the  
Albanians at a feast, and with a charac-  
teristic effusion, which the author informs  
us was composed by him from different Al-  
banese songs.

## SONG.

## I.

Tambourgi ! • Tambourgi ! thy 'larum afar  
Gives hope to the valiant, and promise of war ;  
All the sons of the mountains arise at the note,  
Chimariot, Illyrian, and dark Suliote !

• Drummer.

## 2.

Oh ! who is more brave than a dark Suliote,  
In his snowy camee and his shaggy capote ?  
To the wolf and the vulture he leaves his wild  
flock,  
And descends to the plain like the stream from  
the rock.

## 3.

Shall the sons of Chimari, who never forgive  
The fault of a friend, bid an enemy live ?  
Let those guns so unerring such vengeance forego ?  
What mark is so fair as the breast of a foe ?

## 4.

Macedonia sends forth her invincible race ;  
For a time they abandon the cave and the chase :  
But those scarfs of blood-red shall be redder,  
before  
The sabre is sheath'd and the battle is o'er.

## 5.

Then the pirates of Parga that dwell by the waves,  
And teach the pale Franks what it is to be slaves,  
Shall leave on the beach the long galley and oar,  
And track to his covert the captive on shore.

## 6.

I ask not the pleasures that riches supply,  
My sabre shall win what the feeble must buy ;  
Shall win the young bride with her long flowing  
hair,  
And many a maid from her mother shall tear.

## 7.

I love the fair face of the maid in her youth,  
Her caresses shall lull me, her music shall sooth ;  
Let her bring from the chamber her many-ton'd  
lyre,  
And sing us a song on the fall of her sire.

## 8.

Remember the moment when Previsa fell,\*  
The shrieks of the conquer'd the conqueror's yell ;  
The roofs that we fir'd, and the plunder we shar'd  
The wealthy we slaughter'd, the lovely we spar'd,

## 9.

I talk not of mercy, I talk not of fear ;  
He neither must know who would serve the Vizier :  
Since the days of our prophet the Crescent ne'er  
saw  
A chief ever glorious like Ali Pashaw.

## 10.

Dark Muchtar his son to the Danube is sped,  
Let the yellow-hair'd† Giaours‡ view his horse-  
tail § with dread ;

\* It was taken by storm from the French.

† Yellow is the epithet given to the Russians.

‡ Infidel.

§ Horse-tails are the insignia of a Pacha.

When his Delhis\* come dashing in blood o'er  
the banks,  
How few shall escape from the Muscovite ranks !

## 11.

Selictar! † unsheath then our chief's scimitar ;  
Tambourgi ! thy 'larum gives promise of war.  
Ye mountains that see us descend to the shore !  
Shall view us as victors, or view us no more !

The remainder of the poem is dedicated to that enchanting country, Greece, and every line of it will be felt by the scholar and the man of taste ; but to which, we must again say, our limits compel us to refer our readers ; who, indeed, will eventually be pleased with a reference that shall induce them to peruse the whole of a poem calculated to diffuse delight.

It is followed by notes relative to the subjects introduced, and by a few short miscellanies, chiefly written abroad, of which several are on similar topics ; and some are translations of Romaic songs. The volume concludes with an appendix, containing a catalogue of Romaic authors, with specimens of that language. In some future number, and at a more leisure moment, we may return with pleasure to their contents. Some of the notes, particularly those written at Athens, furnish matter for observations, which the calls of our printer warn us to postpone.

*Particularités, &c:* Particulars of and Observations on the most celebrated Ministers of Finance in France, from 1660 to 1791. 8vo. Pp. 362. Price 10s. Dulau and Co., London ; 1812.

PRINTED and published in London !

—Of what advantage to Britain can be the publication of a work like the present ?—This were a puzzling question if asked respecting many a *brochure* edited by French emigrants ; but, the work under our perusal has much less of the French style of thinking in it, than most others which have come under our perusal ; while it manifests a prudence, and sedateness of mind, honourable to the writer's talents and patriotism. It is easy to see, that although he refrains from coarsely censuring the wars waged by France, during the last century especially,

\* Horsemen, answering to our forlorn hope.

† Sword-bearer.

yet he traces to them the causes of the impoverishment of her national treasury ; and however the vanity and ostentation of Louis XIV escapes indignant exposure, yet their effects are denounced, as indeed they deserve, having been, unhappily for France, the leading causes of her destruction.

M. M., nevertheless, finds even in the weaknesses of that monarch a stamp of greatness, in which the proceedings of royalty were afterwards defective ; and by confining his observations to subjects of finance, he waives the consideration of other scarcely less important or less powerful agents. We consider derangement of finances, as *one* among the causes of French confusions ; yet it was but one of many operating for a long time, more or less covertly, which bursting out into open day, in rapid succession, if not rather in conjunction, produced the effect of a continued explosion, extending the ruin spread around by one great mine ; and affording a wide and easy entrance to numerous calamities, at a breach already practicable. The persecutions for conscience sake commanded by Louis XIV, were avenged in the sufferings of the exiled Catholic clergy ; the orgies of the Regent were completed in those of the Directory and Robespierre ; the profligate principles of Voltaire and his incendiaries, were but the maturity of tenets which sundry cardinals had too powerfully sanctioned by their sentiments and by their practices.

But, as this sensible and well informed writer limits his attention to the character and measures of statesmen who were placed at the head of a very important office, we must conform to his prudence ; and certainly we had much rather see a single subject treated in a manner deserving confidence, than a multitude of subjects attempted, on which the writer possesses little or no appropriate information for the direction of our opinion or the improvement of our understanding.

To sit in judgment on the character of a statesman is an arduous undertaking : it requires besides a competent familiarity with general matters, and correct principles moral and political, an intimate acquaintance with the rising events of the times, with the obstacles, difficulties, retarding causes, and impossibilities which

surrounded the man, who after all was but a man, whose duty it was to surmount them. Many of these arose from quarters, and on occasions, from which he might justly have expected assistance. Could all his associates be equally well informed, or equally well inclined, as himself ?—the resistance of some was to be removed by instructing their ignorance ; the envy of others was to be soothed or overcome, by taking advantage of time, place, and circumstances. Moreover, men who swayed the fortunes of the state, sometimes found in themselves their own greatest enemy : their station required capacity and morality ; a failure in either was fatal : or they had not sufficient industry to enforce the execution of their most valuable plans ; or they weakly misplaced their confidence, and ruined by deputy what they had perfected as principals. The personal propensities and domestic management of a public man, not seldom mark his disposition more strongly than his official deportment. Many a member of a public board has restrained his temper while among his associates, but his chagrin has vented itself in oaths and ill humour, at home.—While his passion was strong his reason was proportionately weak ; and then was deluded by the wiles of the crafty and self interested. Genius and virtue are not always companions ; when they *do* meet they mutually strengthen each other : neither of them alone is adequate to the conduct of public affairs ; but when the flights of genius are restrained by the sedateness of virtue, and directed by the dictates of integrity, that nation which does not distinguish and value the blessings, deserves to suffer by the loss of them.

Posthumous enquiries, like the present, are among the punishments attached to presumptuous insufficiency, to the abuse of official power : they become lessons to successors ; and *living* statesmen, however flattered by others, or misled by their own vanity to think themselves " great," may receive instruction from reviewing the errors of their predecessors in office, whether they flourished in their own country, or abroad. More than that, the judicious and happy efforts of truly great men, in former ages, afford a pleasure in examination, since we contemplate the *whole* effects of measures whose operations



they could only conjecture by anticipation : nor let it be thought a small pleasure to liberal minds to bestow even on those who cannot be gratified by hearing it, the applause due to their talents, their discrimination, their heroism, their virtues, and their merit.

Not every statesman is a character worthy contemplating. The majority merely occupy office, and slave through its duties. Of the *twenty-eight* ministers of finance, who fill up the interval of time included in M. M.'s work, he selects *nine* only whom he deems deserving his consideration. These are distinguished by activity or indolence ; by felicity or infelicity ; by public attachment or aversion ; or by such a combination of these contraries, as places them apart from their fellows.

If we are not misinformed, the writer has a kind of hereditary pretension to the office he has assumed, his ancestors were in the service of former Kings of France, to whom the personages, whose trials he institutes were ministers ; and he himself, holds an honourable situation under the lawful descendant and heir of the Bourbons. Whether the reflections he offers are traditionary also in his family, we know not ; but we have every reason to confide in his opportunities of verifying the amusing anecdotes he communicates. These anecdotes will be thought a very interesting part of his labours ; and those who are not sufficiently acquainted with French finance to estimate the justness of his criticisms in his text, may nevertheless enjoy the pictures of life and manners presented in his notes.

The period included in M. M.'s observations is from 1690 to 1791 : the nine ministers selected are, Colbert, Desmarests, Law, Machaut, Silhouette, Terrai, Turgot, Necker, Calonne, and Necker the second time. He gives merely the outlines of their official history ; a sketch of their opinions, their errors, their prejudices, their faults, their manners, with occasional details of their personal course of life.

The feudal system was the origin as of all holdings and duties, so of fees, taxes, contributions, and the mode of collecting them. Change of circumstances, resulting chiefly from new tracts opened to commercial adventure, annulled all former principles of taxation ; and by the ever increasing expences of wars, the public trea-

surey at length became a chaos. Sully, about 1595, was called to administer the finances of France ; then in the utmost confusion. The treasury was in receipt of no more than 23 millions of livres ; the expences far exceeded that sum ; and the state was also burdened with a debt of 300 millions. He diminished, and at length overcame this deficit, though not without compromising his character for integrity. He favoured agriculture, but often injured, instead of serving it, by directing when he ought only to have protected. From Sully to Colbert, were twelve ministers of ordinary abilities.

Our author's remarks on the nature of the taxes are judicious. Colbert considered the *land tax* and *personal taxes*, as supports of the state ; yet he found the latter so very burdensome to the population, that by way of experiment he laid the whole on the soil, in the généralité of Montauban : the consequence was, that every year added to its weight, and about sixty years afterwards, the cultivation of many lands was abandoned, to escape paying the tax. We may not live to see it : but time will probably affix the same disgrace on the so greatly vaunted *Cadastre* of Buonaparte.

The *Gabelle* or tax on salt, was so unequally collected, that in some provinces salt was sold for almost ten times its value in others. What an irresistible temptation to adventurers and smugglers ! The taxes on commodities became little less unequal : fish, fresh and salted, paid alike ; wine, weak or strong, paid the same duty. Colbert set himself against these, and similar iniquities. He moderated what he could not remedy. He sought in promoting arts, manufactures and commerce, for articles susceptible of more accurate taxation, according to their mercantile value ; and he considered whatever taxable property he created by such means, as so much in alleviation of the burden laid on land. He did more, he protected religious toleration ; and the consequences of intolerance, after his decease, vindicated the wisdom of his conduct. He told the king the truth ; and even referred him without management, to the libels published against his actions, for wholesome reproof. A discussion between him and the king was the immediate cause of his death.

Louvois, then minister for the war de-

partment, hated Colbert, because he could not obtain all the money he desired to spend in war; and as Colbert could not inspect every *item* charged in his multifarious accounts, Louvois discovered in the royal buildings, articles which had cost more than their value: this he communicated to the king. "When Colbert was giving in his accounts to his Majesty, Louis grumbled at the price paid for the iron gates, which close the Great Court of Versailles; and after several mortifying remarks added "*there is knavery here.*" Colbert replied, "Sire, I flatter myself at least, that remark does not attach to me:—"no," said the king, "but you should have looked more sharply into it:—If you want to know what economy is, go to Flanders, you will see how cheaply the new fortifications of the towns there have been done." This commendatory reference to the works of his enemy was a thunder-clap. The minister went home, and fell sick;—his sickness proved fatal. His last words were, speaking of the king, "*If I had done for God, what I have done for that man, I should have been doubly saved; whereas now, I know not what will become of me.*" The king having heard of his illness, sent a gentleman to visit him, and wrote him a letter. His family with the utmost difficulty induced him to admit this messenger. "*I will not so much as hear the King's name mentioned;*" said he, "*at least, let him leave me quiet, now.*" The gentleman was however, introduced by management into the chamber; but the patient affected to sleep. The king's letter remained unopened."

Colbert and Wolsey, dying, speak the same language! they use almost the same words: they equally feel how unhappy is "that poor man who hangs on princes' favours:" able financiers; but woeful miscalculators! What lessons to over-weening ambition!

Law's Bank and Company, as *originally* planned, receive their just tribute of commendation from our author; but when the king intermeddled, and the bank was declared *royal*, Law's calculations and purposes were gradually set aside; and his name became the stalking horse of knaves in power. Not only were bank bills multiplied out of all reason; but, bills ordered by the regulations to be publicly burnt, were kept back from the flames

for prolonged circulation; and the provost of the merchants, M. Trudaine, who refused to lend his presence to such chicanery, was deprived of his dignity. When M. Trudaine went to the Regent to enquire the cause of his disgrace, that prince, who, though vile himself, was not without some respect for virtue, answered him,—"what the devil would you have me tell you? *You are too honest a man for us.*" The shares in Law's Company, originally 500, rose to 9,000:—and at length to 20,000. The bubble burst; and they sunk to 200! The universal ruin was long felt in France; as the fellow bubble, and equal ruin in England in the famous South Sea year, were, and still are. Our author attributes other calamities to Law's famous scheme, in the issue; *c. gr.*

But, says he, the change produced by this system in manners, must be considered as a fatal revolution. From this epoch the spirit of the nation changed: the love of money, avidity to acquire it, the esteem attached to its possession, have been more active sentiments, and more generally diffused. Paris was changed into an arena of stock jobbing, not only authorized, but protected and favoured: the people abandoned themselves with the most frightful licentiousness, subtlety, manœuvres, and fraud, to the *game* of shares. The perpetual variations in their price, so sudden, so prodigious, created and destroyed a multitude of fortunes: the rich during the day were poor in the evening; poor again on the morrow, the following days saw them wealthy again; and often extreme indigence was exchanged for enormous opulence. Not only did these events cause violent sensations throughout Paris, but the report of them echoed in all parts of the kingdom, while the exaggeration that always accompanies news of this nature, augmented to fable what was in reality so surprising and scarcely credible: the minds of the people were so agitated, that the lower classes, unable to appreciate or even to understand the system, flocked from the remotest provinces to the capital; persuaded that to become rich it was sufficient to visit Paris.

This rapid transition from one condition to another, this sudden opulence, intoxicated like strong liquors. The newly enriched indulged in a profusion, hooted at first as ridiculous, from its novelty, and its unbecoming excess; but shortly it ceased to surprise and appeared to be justified by custom. Luxury, following these examples, penetrated even into the inferior classes of society; what had been thought superfluity was now deemed necessary; enjoyments were com-

sidered as wants; and wants, originating in the imagination, range throughout a sphere of much greater extent than those fixed by nature: the rich themselves fancied they suffered under poverty, because they estimated their situation not according to their real possessions, but according to what they imagined requisite to gratify their desires. The jobbers, now become wealthy, did not confine themselves to enjoyments demanded by softness and sensuality; but intending to assume the appearance of great lords, they sought after those which terminated in absolute ostentation, while great lords, not to be out-done, unnecessarily multiplied their expences. The Chancellor d'Aguesseau who witnessed this disorganization, this national calamity, said, "the financiers had ruined the people by their *in-comings*, and the grantees of the state by their *out-goings*."

The nobility at the head of the nation, and its model, become *demoralized*; and has never since been so disinterested, nor so feelingly alive to the sense of honour, neither has it felt the same repugnance to unequal alliances, nor blushed to participate in profits, till that period restricted to professions of a lower description. The possession of money conferred a kind of respectability; — the seal of national corruption: pecuniary retributions were necessarily united to honourable distinctions, which before had formed the only rewards for services rendered to the state by the higher classes; and thus one of the most effectual of political powers was weakened.

Whether there are not nations to which a part, if not the whole, of these remarks may apply, we refer to the consideration of the public. Unhappily, for the personal fortune of some of our corps, the year 1720, has left sufficient sufferings behind it, to warrant our confirming the statement, if not the inferences of our author.

The early part of the reign of Louis XV, was marked rather by stinginess, than by economy: the young king's pleasures certainly were not expensive; unless to receive accommodations from his ladies were expence. One of them, who shared "*le honteux honneur des bonnes grâces du Roi*," was at her death, found to be 400,000 livres *minus* in her personal fortune. This parsimony resulted from the prodigality of Louis XIV; and whenever his grand-son wished for expenditures not strictly in order, M. Orry, the Intendant of the Finances, would not fail to remind him, that "he well recollected during the year 1701 (a year of war), under the walls of Versailles, giving alms

to men wearing the king's livery; and that he would not have such a thing happen during his administration." It might, however, have happened afterwards: for so meagre were the finances of France occasionally, that when M. Bertin took their superintendancy, the troops were sometimes without pay, and sometimes without food: the Prince of Conty, lent him *personally*, to be employed in the service of the state, 500,000 livres; and when the English landed in Normandy, the king lent 2,000 *louis* from his private cash, which were sent post to the army engaged against the invaders. In later days, the king had not often 2,000 *louis* to lend: the expences of Madame Pompadour, kept him poor: those of Madame du Barry, were beyond all bounds. Many disgraceful anecdotes of her extravagance, were, long after his death, in circulation in good society at Paris.

The various bankruptcies of France, are not denied by this writer. It is truly astonishing that with so many instances before it, French vanity should describe the country as prosperous, and urge the government to exertions most alarmingly ruinous: *war, war*, was the cry, when it should have been *peace! peace!*

As we enter on M. Necker's first ministry, the interest of the work increases. The events which followed his *services*, it may be thought, give a tinge to the medium through which his person, his character, and his conduct, have been viewed by this loyal adherent to the old court. But, after all, Necker was only the instrument: — the active power was elsewhere. M. M.'s character of M. de Calonne, is equally unfavourable, but is written with spirit, and not without justice. His financial plans, as all the world knows, failed: according to our author they ought not to have succeeded. The assembly of the Notables, ended in nullity. He was not the man for business. Among other instances, of what our author calls "*inconsequences*" inherent in his disposition, it seems, that even on his wedding-day he could not overcome his remissness: Says our author,

"On the day of his first marriage, the wedding dinner was given at the house of one of his relations. M. de Calonne formed one of a party at play: when the hour for departure came, he was informed of it by several broad hints; of which he took no no-

tice : at length he was distinctly reminded of it : he begged a moment's delay : when this was expired, he intreated another. At length the mother of his bride, insisting on setting off, he requested her to get into the coach with her daughter, and assured her he would be there as soon as she could ; but he forgot his promise ; his friends were obliged by united strength to force him from the room, and into the coach, where his bride awaited him dissolved in tears.

The same disposition to delay accompanied him in office ;—the same heedlessness, or inattention to the consequences that *might*, and probably *would*, ensue on his conduct.

When M. de Calonne was chosen as minister of the Finances, the course that he ought to have followed was marked out by the situation of affairs. The contract of the *fermes générales* having been broken without sufficient cause, and without obtaining any advantage, the first operation was, as it ought to have been, to renew it ; but the disposition to excess, natural to M. de Calonne, did not allow him to restrain his conduct within just limits ; and in the Arrêt of the Council issued on that occasion, he declared that that suspension of the contract was the effect of "*culpable ignorance* ;" an expression not to be credited, and diametrically opposed to the constant style of the council language, which whenever a former decision was retracted, always palliated the contradiction, described it as being exacted by the acquisition of additional information, or by the preponderance of certain considerations, in comparison with those which had before been accepted as plausible and just motives for the determination taken, in order that there might be at least an appearance of propriety and justice preserved, even in the adoption of such contradiction : whereas in this instance, on the contrary, the retracted decision was abused in the most ignominious terms ; and as it was the king himself, though acting on the relation given by his minister, from whom such decision emanated, the king was by such language led to denounce *himself* to his subjects as *ignorant and culpable*.

When the assembly of the notables was opened, a scene took place which would scarcely obtain belief, had not the whole body of that assembly been witnesses of it. When they had taken their seats in the hall of their assembly, waiting for M. de Calonne to declare his plan, and to lay before them those objects to which they were to direct their deliberations, he was absent at the time fixed ; and three messages were dispatched to obtain his presence. At length he appeared, and said,—that he had only finished over

night the memoir he had prepared to be presented to them, that he had committed it to the charge of *four* clerks to be copied during the night, that these *four* clerks had gone to sleep, that one of the candles, burning on the table, had fallen down during their nap, and that setting fire to the manuscript the whole copy had been consumed, every atom of it ! It was not possible surely to manifest to the notables of the kingdom a more determined confidence—in their credulity !!!

Was a man so absent, so dilatory, so remiss, fit for the arduous undertaking of restoring the finances of a great kingdom, then most dreadfully shattered ? Necker entered on his *second* administration amid multiplied difficulties : and our author applauds him highly, for the skill, with which bankruptcy and famine were postponed for a time. He describes him as an accomplished banker ; though a mistaken, and even miserable politician. His famous "*Compte rendu*," is charged with equivocation, the rudiment of falsity ; his addresses to the States General, with rudeness and indecorum, offensive to the king ; and his proposals with impracticability, arising from his unrestrainable self-sufficiency and vanity.

There is much good sense in the inferences drawn by this writer from a review of the history he has presented. He attributes most merit to the ministers of Louis XIV, *always assisted by a council*. As councils became unfashionable, errors increased : the vivacity of Frenchmen prevailed over the requisite consideration in forming plans, and the steadiness necessary to execute them. The previous *education* of ministers by gradual preparation in lower stations, was too little studied ; at length it was disregarded : and finally, the short continuance of ministers in place, allowed them no time to become masters of their business, and to discriminate between plans professing to be equally beneficial. M. M.'s synopsis of official continuance is curious.

Under Louis XIV, in the last 55 years of his reign, are reckoned *five* ministers of the finances : this allows *eleven* years for the ministerial existence of each ; and none of them was dismissed. Colbert died while in office ; M. Pelletier and Chamillart resigned, after long entreating permission : M. Pontchartrain quitted the finances, only to receive the first dignity of the state : M. Desmaretz was in office when the king died.

In the early part of Louis XV, in 25 years,

he had *five* ministers; which gives only *five* years to each.

In the latter 20 years, were *nine* ministers:—average of their continuance *three* years.

From the accession of Louis XVI. to the end of 1791, making 17 years 8 months, there were *ten* ministers:—average *twenty one* months, and a few days.

To this perpetual change; to the vacillations of councils inseparable from it, M. M. attributes much, perhaps most, of the evil which at length overwhelmed the monarchy. Ministers ceased to direct, ere they could execute their intentions: their intentions were *dutifully* counteracted by their successors; and thus what was bad, became worse, till it proved altogether remediless.

The instance of France may prove useful to other nations. M. M. indeed says, that the publicity of the British financial proceedings, and the necessity of submitting annual reports to parliament, prevents ministers void of capacity, from disgracing and injuring their country. We could wish that this were true; as we have often wished that office were so separated from party, that whoever came in or whoever went out, those plans which were beneficial, the result of experience, matured by wise and upright men, might continue in operation, *pro bono publico*. We understand that the fact is otherwise; when a party retires, every scrap of paper, of possible utility, all hints, all proposals, are swept away, and the bags, into which they are thrown, disappear without hope of recovery. But here we close,—Could our wishes prevail, Britain should *progress* in prosperity: as, could the sound sense of M. M. have had its proper influence *formerly*, France would have been spared the miseries which have rendered her the terror, and the bye-word of nations.

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*Recueil, &c.* Collection of Manifestoes, Proclamations, Discourses, Decrees, &c. &c. &c. of Napoleon Buonaparte, &c. Extracted from the *Moniteur* by Lewis Goldsmith, Notary. [Printed in French: no Preface or Introductory Address, or Publisher's name.] London, 1810, 1811.

OF all men in England reviewers have special cause for exclaiming "hang Buonaparte! he and his." Not a month passes without producing works either by him or about him, which exhaust our

patience and vex our integrity. This is a volume of *his* works: it is in three Parts, and contains some curious articles; but a still more curious Part may be made by collecting those *tirades* against Britain, British ministers, British assurance, British commerce, and in short, against every thing British, which have ornamented the pages of the *Moniteur*, since the emperor and king's *accession*, and bear evident marks of their *royal* author. They may form the *fourth* Part:—the present contain papers written by Buonaparte, 1. While general in Italy; 2. While consul; 3. While emperor and king; down to the date of his unprincipled attack on Spain.

Some of them are very imperfectly known among the British public: others are *memorabilia* of professions made to be broken: disgusting instances of gross prevarication and fraud, leading on rapine, misery, and slaughter. For wise purposes, we doubt not, their author is yet allowed to continue his ravages, and elude public justice: but, when the *executions* assigned him are completed, he will vanish; and history, and *hades* will do him justice.

This number we dedicate to *one* of his virtues, HYPOCRISY: our first specimen is from the *Moniteur* of May, 3, 1797.

*Letter of Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.*

I solicit repose, after having justified the confidence of government and acquired more glory than is necessary perhaps to be happy. Calumny will exert itself in vain to impute perfidious intentions to me. *My civil career shall be as my military career has been, CONFORMABLE TO REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES.*

This extract furnishes proof that Napoleon felt the misery of his situation, even during what was deemed by beholders his career of glory. We have had repeated opportunities of verifying this observation.

The actions of the French commander in Egypt are objects of curiosity; which will doubtless be gratified by the following.

*Moniteur*, No. 67, 7 Frimaire, An. 9.  
*Interview of Buonaparte, General in Chief of the Army of the East, with several Muphtis,\* &c. in the interior of the Great Pyramid.*

\* We suppose that to the ignorance of the doer of this conversation, for the *Moniteur*,



*Buonaparte*.—God is great and his works are wonderful! Here is a vast work performed by human hands! What was the intention of him who caused this pyramid to be built?

*Suleiman*.—He was a powerful king of Egypt, whose name it is supposed was Cheops. He desired to prevent the sacrilegious from disturbing the repose of his remains.

*Buonaparte*.—The great Cyrus caused himself to be interred in open air, that his body might return to its elements. Do not you think he did better? Do not you think so?

*Suleiman* [*bowing*].—Glory to God! to whom all glory is due.

*Buonaparte*.—Honour to *Allah*! What Caliph was it who caused this Pyramid to be opened, and troubled the remains of the dead?

*Muhamed*. It is believed to have been the commander of the faithful, Mahmoud, who reigned many ages ago at Bagdad; others say it was the renowned *Aroun Alrashid* (the peace of God be upon him!) who expected to find treasures here; but when by his order they had broke open this chamber, tradition says, that they found nothing but mummies, and along the wall this inscription in letters of gold, *The impious commits iniquity without profit, but not without remorse!*!!

*Buonaparte*. The bread wrested by the violent fills his mouth with gravel stones.

*Muhamed* [*bowing*]. That is the dictate of wisdom.

*Buonaparte*. Glory to *Allah*! There is no God but God; Mahomet is his prophet; and I am one of the friends of Mahomet!

*Suleiman*. The salutation of peace be on the sent of God! salutation also on thee; invincible general, favourite of Mahamed!

*Buonaparte*. Muphti, I thank you. The divine Koran is the delight of my soul, and the attention of my eyes; I love the prophet, and I intend, very shortly, to visit and honour his tomb in the Holy city. But my mission is first to exterminate the Mamelukes.

*Ibrahim*. May the angels of victory sweep away the dust from thy path, and cover thee with their wings. The Mameluke deserves death.

*Buonaparte*. He has been struck, and seized by the black angels Moukir and Quarkir. God, on whom every thing depends, has decreed that his dominion should be destroyed.

we are to impute the false characters annexed to several speakers in this dialogue, with other erroneous allusions, certainly not honourable to *Savans*; nor perhaps fairly imputable to the ignorance of Buonaparte himself, however notorious.

*Suleiman*. He stretched forth the hand of rapine over the lands, — the harvests, — the horses of Egypt.....

*Buonaparte*... And over the most beautiful of your female slaves, most Holy Muphti! — *Allah* has withered his arm. If Egypt is his property, let him shew the title deeds by which he holds it from God; but God is just and merciful to his people.

*Ibrahim*. O thou the most valiant among the followers of *Yesu*! *Allah* has directed thee to follow the exterminating angel, to deliver his land of Egypt.

*Buonaparte*. This land was delivered up to twenty-four oppressors, rebels against the great Sultan our ally (God encircle him with glory!) and to ten thousand slaves, brought from Canada \* and Georgia: Adriel the angel of death has breathed upon them: we are come: they are vanished.

*Muhamed*. Noble successor of Alexander, honour to thy invincible arms! to the unexpected thunder that issues from the midst of thy warriors fighting from horses! [the horse artillery.]

*Buonaparte*. Do you believe that thunder is the work of the sons of men? Do you believe that? *Allah* committed it to my hands by the genius of war.

*Ibrahim*. We know, from thy deeds, that *Allah* has sent thee; couldst thou be victor, had not *Allah* allowed thee? The Delta and all the neighbouring districts resound with thy miracles.

*Buonaparte*. A celestial car shall, at my orders, ascend even to the abode of the clouds; and the lightning shall descend along a wire of metal, at my bidding.

*Suleiman*. And the great serpent, which crept out from under the base of Pompey's pillar, the day of thy triumphant entry into Alexandria, and remains converted into stone around the base of the column, was not that another prodigy, wrought by thy hand?

*Buonaparte*. Lights of the faithful, you are destined to behold yet greater wonders; for the days of regeneration are come upon you.

*Ibrahim*. The divine unity regard thee with an eye of predilection, adorer of *Yesu*, and render thee the support of the children of the prophet!

*Buonaparte*. Has not Mahomed said—every man who worships God, and performs good works, whatever be his religion, he shall be saved?

*Suleiman, Mahamed, Ibrahim, all bowing together*—He has said it.

\* This is certainly a misprint: Buonaparte intended to say *Circassia*,—which would be consistent with fact; not *Canada*, whence no Mameluke was ever brought to Egypt.

*Buonaparte.* And if I by order from on high have moderated the pride of the *vicar of Yesu*, by diminishing his temporal possessions, to amass for him treasures in heaven,—say, was it not rendering glory to God whose mercy is infinite?

*Muhamd* [in great apprehension]. The *Muphti* of Rome was rich and powerful: but we are but very poor *Muphtis*.

*Buonaparte.* I know it, never fear, you have been weighed in the balance with *Belshazzar*, and been found wanting.—Does this pyramid contain any treasures, that ever came to your knowledge?

*Suleiman.*—(Laying his hand on his heart) None, my lord. This we swear by the Holy City of Mecca.

*Buonaparte.*—Cursed, thrice cursed be those who seek perishable riches, and covet gold and silver which are but sordid mud!!

*Suleiman.*—Thou has spared the *Vicar of Yesu*, and hast treated him with clemency, and goodness.

*Buonaparte.*—He is an old man whom I adore.—[May God grant his desires, when they are directed by reason and truth!]  
—But he is to be blamed for condemning all the *Mossulmans* to everlasting fire; and *Allah* forbids intolerance to all.

*Ibrahim.*—Glory to *Allah* and his prophet, who has sent thee among us to cause the faith of the feeble to blaze forth afresh, and to open again to the faithful, the gates of the seventh Heaven!

*Buonaparte.*—You say right, most zealous *Muphti*:—continue faithful to *Allah*, the Sovereign master of the seven wonderful heavens, and to *Mahomed* his vizir, who passed through all these heavens in a single night. Be friends to the French, and *Allah*, *Mahomed* and the French will reward you.

*Ibrahim.*—May the prophet himself seat thee at his left hand, at the day of the resurrection, after the third sound of the trumpet!

*Buonaparte.*—He that hath ears to hear, let him hear! The hour of political resurrection is come to all people groaning under oppression. *Muphtis*, *Imans*, *Mullahs*, *Der-veishes*, *Kalenders*, instruct the people of Egypt. Encourage them to unite with us to complete the annihilation of the *Beys* and the *Mamelukes*. Promote the commerce of the French in your countries, and their undertakings, to attain from hence to the anti-ent country of *Brahmah*. Offer to them factories in your ports, and banish far from you the islanders of Albion, (accursed among the children of *Yesu*!) for such is the will of *Mahomed*. The treasures, the industry, the friendship of the French, will be your reward, until you rise into the seventh heaven,

and sit beside the black eyed *Houris*, ever young! ever virgins! beneath the shade of the *laba*, the branches of which offer of themselves to true *Mussulmans*, whatever they can possibly desire.

*Suleiman.*—[bowing] Thou hast spoken equal to the most learned of *Mullahs*. We confide in thy words; we will promote thy cause;—God hears us.

*Buonaparte.*—God is great, and his works are wonderful, the salutation of peace be upon you, most holy *Muphtis*!

Never was Hypocrisy better supported! Notwithstanding the *Frenchifications* visible in the manufacturing of this dialogue, it is clear that the *Muphtis* [*Mullahs*] saw through the Corsican. It adds another to the instances in which *Buonaparte* has failed, when he had to manage religious personages. He failed with his Catholic Council: he failed with his Synagogue of *Israelites*; and he failed with this *Mahomedan* divan. But it was not for want of attention to the subjects of his wiles; nor for want of compliance with their customs and practices:

When he assisted at the festival of the anniversary of *Mahomed*, he was habited in the oriental costume, and declared himself the protector of all religions. He is moreover surnamed in that country, *ALI-BUONAPARTE*; and the acquisition of such a surname is no inconsiderable advantage.

*Moniteur*, No. 76. 16.

*Frénaire*, An. 7.

Such were the arts to which *Buonaparte* had recourse: to what were they reduced after the battle of the Nile?

Though we are shocked at the irreligion of the hymn which *Buonaparte* caused to be sung in the Mosques at Grand Cairo, celebrating his prowess in the conquest of Egypt, yet we regret that want of room obliges us to omit it. It is a feeble imitation of the song of *Moses*; and proves by its poetry, that the Corsican thought any thing good enough for his new slaves. The later proclamations teem with promises of abundant beneficence to the people, which were unhappy enough to sink under his power; and with threats to the English, who on all occasions are honoured with his peculiar asperity. The spirit they breathe is, though in different forms, the same as that which distinguishes the close of his address inserted in the *Moniteur*, No. 182. An. 8.

*Let the English people from the bosom of the famine which devours them, at length, rise in insurrection: let them overthrow a government by which they are oppressed, the enemy of their repose, as also of the repose of all nations: let them accept the peace which France offers them, and they will find in Frenchmen, FRIENDS, BROTHERS AND LIBERATORS!!!*

\*\* This volume will be useful to future historians. As the *Moniteur* is quoted for the documents, their authenticity is not likely to be questionable.

*Scripture Directory*; or an Attempt to assist the unlearned Reader to understand the general History and leading Subjects of the Old Testament, by Thomas Jones, 12mo. pp. 148. Price 2s. 6d. Seeley, London, 1811.

THAT a small manual of this description may be extremely useful to the unlearned, and that, indeed, the absence of one, correctly applicable to the purpose, is a deficiency in our sacred literature, we are well persuaded. But it should be *pure*. Mr. J. sets off in such a *full gallop* of orthodoxy in his preface, that we were almost tempted to lay his book aside. Those sentiments might have been well enough *at the end*, which he has thought proper to place at the *beginning*.—The following advice is good: whether it be practicable by the *unlearned*, is another consideration.

Read your bible in a *methodical manner*. Whatever book in it you take in hand, go regularly through it from beginning to end. This will greatly assist you to understand what you read, and to remember it afterwards. Before you begin any book, first learn when it was written, and on what occasion. If it be historical, enquire what length of time it comprises, and be careful to get a correct view of the general scope and leading subjects of the book which you are going to study. This method will assist you both to understand the history clearly, and to enter into the spirit of the doctrines it contains. The following pages are written with a view to aid your efforts in these matters. May God make them useful to you.

Mr. J. should have added, "pay no deference (or but little) to the *divisions* introduced by chapter and verse;—when the sense runs into a following division, follow it; and return back to

the beginning of the sense or argument, till the *whole* is before the mind; and the correspondence of the parts to each other, and to the general reasoning be understood; and if once reading be not sufficient, read a paragraph, or a section, or an argument, twice or thrice till the import of it is clear.

On the other hand, take great care to avoid *blending* what was originally separated. For want of this caution many prophecies are read from the beginning to the end of a chapter at once; which were given at distinct times; with considerable intervals between them; which refer to different events; and which, in fact, include different speakers, &c. &c.

The instructor of the *unlearned*, should be careful to use a simple style: no metaphors, no figures of speech; with a precise adherence to fact. Under this proposition Mr. Jones is exposed to censure. Why express the *protection* of Almighty God over his ancient people by the phrase he "*hides them under his wings*?" an *unlearned fancy* can derive no good from this. Can Mr. J. prove that "*all the world except Abraham's family was suffered to sink into idolatry*;" when we know the question of images divided the world in antient ages; and that at this time, in the midst of image worship, there are sects comprising millions of worshippers who hold images unlawful? Why not combine prudence with piety?

In reading this remarkable book (Genesis) the bible student should keep in constant view the *immense difference* between the church of God and the world. The saints, though few in number, and despised of the world, are most dear unto God. See his familiarity with Abraham his friend: his gracious visits to Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph, and learn that God's delight and portion are his people. He enters into an everlasting covenant with Abraham and his seed, and often renews this covenant with the Patriarchs. He dwells amongst them, *hides them under his wings*, provides all needful good for, and showers his blessings upon them. All the world besides are suffered to sink into *idolatry and death*. What a high privilege then it is, to be in covenant with the God of salvation and to abide in his church for ever!

This is all very good; but it is not the whole that is necessary to enable the unlearned reader to "understand the history" comprized in the Bible, as is promised by the author in his title page, and should have been his study throughout.

*Sketch of the Political History of India*, from the Introduction of Mr. Pitt's Bill, A. D. 1784, to the present Date. By John Malcolm, Lieut.-Col. E. I. C., Resident at Mysore, and late Envoy to the Court of Persia. 8vo. Pp. 558. Price 13s. William Miller. London: 1811.

THE climate and the productions of India differ essentially from those of Britain: the inhabitants differ from each other no less, and the sentiments of their minds, or the principles of their actions, follow the same impulse, and in most cases diverge very strongly from the line esteemed by the other the path of rectitude. The vicissitude of Indian government was certainly the greatest of curses to the subject. Scarcely was it well known to whom the power of sovereignty appertained, scarcely had the poor inhabitant formed some acquaintance with the chief to whom he paid tribute, ere his master was changed by the prevalence of another, and new faces with new arms demanded the *chout*. Enteebled by this fluctuation, the governors had little time in which to study the advantage of their people, even if they were inclined to consider personal aggrandizement or decoration as a secondary matter;—which inclination was rare. The enjoyment of *to-day* was the object of their solicitude; and hereafter—what was hereafter to them? With whatever feelings, therefore, we peruse the history of the British acquisitions in India, they are accompanied by this consolatory reflection, that the condition of the inhabitants can hardly be worse than it was: we flatter ourselves that it must be better; insomuch as steadiness and continuance, may now justify exertions for their own benefit, and their confidence in the issue of those exertions. Under the protection of the British flag the cultivator may dress his land, and reap his harvest, secure that no greater demands will be made on him than he had been accustomed to expect; and the manufacturer may finish his goods without apprehension of the markets being shut against him, by authority, or the demand annulled by prohibition.

Far would we be from admitting that the end qualifies the means; that to do evil that good may come is laudable.

VOL. XI. [Lit. Pan. March 1812.]

—Were circumstances changed—had a Horde of Hindoos seized the government of Britain, and were these islands conquered provinces, what our sufferings might be we can only guess; but that guess includes the essence of whatever is miserable. Not so in India, says our author. We have not been accustomed to slavery; the Hindoos have been under subjection to foreigners for ages: we should find it extremely difficult to bow our stiff necks to usurped power; they are more supple, and bend with every blast. Conquest interests them but little; it is familiar: new faces are beheld with indifference; at any rate they are as good as the old:—but to this indifference we are strangers, and to speak without abhorrence of a supposed alienation of our Supreme Power, has of late years been peculiar to a Jacobin. An Atheist, a partizan of Gallic Mobocracy, or of Buonaparte. There is therefore some truth in the affirmation of the writer before us, that maxims held sacred in Britain are not equally applicable to India; while Indian principle— or rather want of principle— must be complied with in India. But to suppose that right and wrong can change hands with change of climate, that falsehood can take the place of truth, and chicanery, perjury, and violence become laudable substitutes for integrity, veracity and benignity, is to subject virtue herself to computation of longitude and latitude, and would do more injury to the morals of our species than any possible good to a part of them, of how many millions so ever composed, can compensate. Mr. M. has been misunderstood to say that Indian morality suits Indian governors. This must have been a misinterpretation of his words; because, he reasons towards the close of his book, especially, on the admitted permanency of the principles of good faith, national honour, public spirit, and humane feeling, as applied to subjects of political and legislative connexion.

But, when our author affirms that few persons in Britain have accurate ideas on the real state of things in India, we firmly believe him. When he says, those only who are on the spot, can judge truly, and therefore ought to judge definitely, on the controul exercised by circumstances over events, we dare not deny the force of his inference. Very heavy,

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indeed, is the responsibility of the governor-general of India; and very difficult is his task, to do justice at the same time to his nation, to his immediate employers, and to his people, for such they are, where he reigns. This implies that the interests of the East-India Company may be, and are, occasionally, in opposition to those of the United Kingdom: while the welfare of the inhabitants of India, may demand sacrifices to which both the India Company and the empire at large, are not insensible.

These *oppositions* are acknowledged by Mr. Malcolm, when treating on the authorities under which the India Company is conducted. His history begins with that of Mr. Fox's famous India Bill, and enlarges on the consequences which followed that of Mr. Pitt. The clashing opinions of the India Directors and of the Board of Control, do not escape his notice, nor the circumstance of signature extorted from an India Director *ex officio*, in absolute contradiction to his deliberate opinion.

But, the chief intention of this volume is to vindicate and applaud the government of Lord Wellesley in India, though at the expense of Lord Teignmouth who preceded him, and of the second government of Lord Cornwallis who succeeded him.

Mr. M. commends the *first* government of Lord Cornwallis as energetic, just, and calculated to make a due impression on the minds of the native rulers, who are only to be restrained by the apprehension of superior power. According to him, all the chiefs were as ambitious, as profligate, as greedy as Tippoo, in proportion to their ability or opportunity; and therefore to abridge their territories, or to weaken their alliances, or to diminish their armies, or to remove themselves from the Musnud, was highly commendable, though war and violence were the means employed. That the expulsion of French intrigue and French force from India has constantly been necessary to the safety of the British interests, we have steadily maintained: and not without regret have we traced that necessity from the days of Dupleix and other French officers, who supposed that in obtaining territorial possessions for their country, they rendered it essential service. Had the native powers never admitted the French, Ge-

neral Lawrence, or Lord Clive could not have defeated them; had Hyder Ali, or Tippoo Sultaun, not been swayed by native animosity and French Councils, neither of them would have been an object of attack, much less of destruction. Had not Mons. Raymond's corps been French, the prince who had instituted and patronized it, would have escaped British interference. What a spectacle do we contemplate! The quarrels and jealousies of nations at the remotest distance on the globe, involve the fate of thousands of their fellow men, to whom they are absolutely *invisible* powers.

"I am not alarmed at what I see of the force and resources of the Company, but at what is unseen," [This observation of Hyder Ally Khan was repeated to me by Purneah, the present Dewan of Mysore.] was the emphatic speech of one of their most able, powerful, and inveterate enemies; and it faithfully represents the impression, which was made upon ignorant nations of the power of a State, which they observed to draw support at pleasure from a country with whose means they were unacquainted, and whose power they had only been able to judge of by its effects; which in India have been of a nature calculated to make them form the most exaggerated opinion of its magnitude.

Lord Cornwallis acted wisely in diminishing the power of Tippoo: we confess ourselves to have been among those who approved of the policy that did not destroy him. Sir John Shore [Lord Teignmouth] intended for the best, says our author, in restraining and restricting, the extent of the British sway. He thought to conciliate the native Sovereigns. They are not to be conciliated, says Mr. M. they must be kept in awe. Though this governor general left India in peace, yet the seeds of hostility were sown, and Lord Wellesley on his arrival at his new government found himself under the necessity of giving them effect. It was necessary to subdue Tippoo, and to change the succession in Mysore; it might be necessary to weaken the Mahrattas; they were dangerous and almost implacable freebooters.\* Of some other changes we

\* That we do not unwarrantably undervalue the character of these turbulent and untractable tribes; let the following note of Mr. M. bear its testimony.

Lord Lake observed, that the armies of Scindiah and Holkar had comparatively few Mahrattas in them, and were mostly com-



can only say, we would not willingly witness the like in our own country; but here comes in Mr. M's proposition, "you in England are not competent judges of what is necessary in India." We are silenced: could we place implicit confidence in our author, we must also be convinced. His work is extremely well written. His talents are indisputable. He has had access to unquestionable documents. He has occupied stations of confidence. He resided many years in the country; and well knows its manners. He states several strong points. But, we have not heard the arguments of the native princes on their behalf. Both parties are not properly before us. They are entitled to prefer their pleas also; and until such have been canvassed and considered, no verdict can honestly be given on the subject:—none that can be final and definitive; satisfactory to the giver or to the receiver.

The most brilliant exploit of Lord Wellesley was the anticipation of Tippoo Sultan's designs against the British. The history of that transaction is thus narrated by our author.

posed of Rajpoots and Mahomedans, natives of Hindoostan; most of whom had returned to their homes, or entered into the service of the British Government: and he was satisfied, that they might, by a liberal line of policy, be, within a very short period, detached from their habits, and rendered useful subjects. This extraordinary composition of the armies of the different Mahratta Chiefs, while it led to very false conclusions respecting the actual military strength of that Nation, was one, among many other causes, which prevented their combination. It was, indeed, a radical cause of their division and ruin: for the fact was, that the Mahrattas, originally inhabitants of one of the divisions of India, taking advantage of the decline of the Moghul Empire, had spread their power over the greatest part of that vast Peninsula; but, like every barbarous Nation, which carries with it nothing but force to effect conquest, it was weakened by extension; and the descendants of those Chiefs, who first led Mahratta armies into distant Countries, have of late led bands of foreigners, to plunder and desolate the Provinces of their ancestors: and all the ravages, which this race formerly committed on other parts of India, have, within these few years, been amply revenged upon their own Country by armies of Mussulmanns, and Rajpoots, led by Mahratta Chiefs.

The whole tenour of Tippoo Sultan's proceedings, subsequent to the peace concluded by Lord Cornwallis, had shown the implacable spirit of revenge which that Prince cherished towards the British Government. This appeared to have been more inflamed, than mitigated, by those unremitting endeavours, which we made to conciliate his friendship. His intrigues at Hyderabad, his embassies to Poonah, to the Mauritius, to Kabul, Persia, and Turkey, were all the result of the same spirit of hostility; and the destruction of the British power in India continued to be the sole and constant object of his contemplation. Though this disposition of the Sultan had been long evident, and had produced more than once considerable danger to our interests, it had not (previously to the arrival of Lord Wellesley) shown itself in any direct act of hostility. Immediately after that period, a communication had taken place, respecting a boundary dispute in Wynaud: on which occasion, that nobleman, overlooking the impropriety of Tippoo's moving a body of troops towards the districts in dispute, had made a proposition for an amicable adjustment of the difference, in the most mild and conciliatory terms. The Sultan, therefore, had not the slightest pretext to complain of the English Government: he had, indeed, never alleged any; and his letters had uniformly expressed his satisfaction with its conduct, and the firmest reliance upon its continued friendship.

Under such circumstances, it was with some astonishment that the Governor General received, upon the 18th of June 1798, accounts of the arrival of the ambassadours of the Sultan at the Isle of France; and of the proclamation issued at that Island, with their participation and sanction, inviting volunteers to enter into the service of Tippoo, who was represented in this document to be on the eve of commencing an attack upon the English, in concert with the French Government.

This public avowal of hostility appeared so imprudent and precipitate, that the account of it was at first received with great caution; and the Governor General deemed it his duty to substantiate its authenticity, by the most patient inquiry, before he made it the ground of any measures of even defensive precaution.

The result of their inquiries are fully stated by Lord Wellesley in his minute under date the 12th of August 1798; in which his Lordship gives an account of the arrival of the ambassadours of the Sultan at the Isle of France, and their proceedings there, in the following words:

"Tippoo dispatched two ambassadours, who embarked at Mangalore for the Isle of

France, and arrived there at the close of the month of January 1798. They hoisted Tippoo's colours, upon entering the harbour of Port Nordouest; were received publicly and formally by the French Government, with every circumstance of distinction and respect, and were entertained during their continuance in the Island at the public expense. Previously to their arrival, no idea, or rumour, existed in the Island or any aid to be furnished by the French, or of any prospect of a war between him and the Company.

The second day after the arrival of the ambassadors, an advertisement was published, of the same purport as the proclamation; and immediately afterwards the proclamation was fixed up in the most public places, and circulated through the town. One of the ambassadors was said to be conversant with the French language. A person accompanied the Embassy from Mangalore, who was habited in the Turkish dress; who spoke French and English with uncommon correctness and fluency; and who appeared to possess considerable knowledge and talents, and to be well acquainted with most of the country languages of India. This person had been known at Bussorah by the name of Abdoollah; at Surat, by that of Derrish; and in the Isle of France, passed under that of Talomash, under which last name he had also passed in Bengal, where he resided for some years. The ambassadors, far from protesting against the matter or style of the proclamation, held, without reserve, in the most open and public manner, the same language which it contains, with respect to the offensive war to be commenced against the British possessions in India: they even suffered the proclamation to be publicly distributed at their own house. Talomash's conversation, though with more caution, and mystery, corresponded in substance with theirs. In consequence of these circumstances, an universal belief prevailed in the Island, that Tippoo would make an immediate attack on the British possessions in India; which opinion had gained so much force, that the persons who gave this evidence, and all those who arrived at that period in India from the Isle of France, expected to find us at war with Tippoo: but they all concurred in declaring, that the temerity of Tippoo's designs had excited general ridicule in that Island. The ambassadors were present in the Island, when the French Government proceeded to act under the proclamation in question; and they aided and assisted the execution of it, by making promises in the name of Tippoo, for the purpose of enticing recruits to enlist. They proposed to levy men to any practicable extent, stating their powers to be unlimited with respect to the number of the force to be raised.

The ambassadors aided and assisted in a levy of an hundred Officers, and fifty privates for the service of Tippoo, under the terms, and for the purposes, stated in the proclamation.

Our readers are already acquainted with the history of this Mons. Talomash. (Compare p. 337 of the present Volume) and they will have observed what an extremely proper agent he was on such an occasion. This instance may stand in proof of the propriety of watching very closely, or rather of completely prohibiting, the progress of strangers, unprotected, unsanctioned through the countries of India.

The mutiny at Vellore, which certainly was intended in favour of the house of Tippoo, completely justified the policy which deprived the sons of that usurper-prince of political power; and the suicide subsequently committed by one of them whose ambition could no longer brook repression, adds demonstration to the arguments by which their removal was determined. The prince whose high spirit sought refuge from constraint, in death, was very likely to have hazarded his person, and every thing else, in revolt against the power that held him in duress. Nevertheless, says Mr. M

During the mutiny at Vellore, though the name of the family of Tippoo Sultaun was the watchword of revolt, not a man in the army of Mysore (upwards of 10,000 in number), not an inhabitant of that country, was convicted of either mutiny or treason,—a proof (beyond all opinion) of the vigilance, vigour, and excellence of the existing Government, as well as of the general attachment of its subjects.

A masterly review of the advantages obtained under the government of Lord Wellesley closes Mr. M.'s history of it. To those who have made Indian politics their study it is extremely interesting. We are sorry that our convenience forbids its insertion.

To the enfeebled health of Lord Cornwallis on his arrival to take possession of the Government of India a second time, our author attributes the moderation of his proceedings. It might be so; but we believe that a powerful conviction of the difficulties experienced by the company,—difficulties which they have not yet dissipated; and which indeed, they can scarcely hope to subdue completely

while the mother country is engaged in war—had led to the authoritative injunction of a course of politics of a character which Lord Cornwallis was the fittest man in the world to carry into execution. This task he undertook; and in this service he died. His ideas were afterwards followed by Sir George Barlow; not much to the satisfaction of Lord Lake, then Commander-in-Chief, nor of Mr. Malcolm. We respect the memory of Lord Cornwallis too much to omit the note respecting his health, given by Mr. M.

The health of Lord Cornwallis, which was in a declining state when he left England, became worse from the period he left Fort William to join the army in the upper Provinces. In the weak state in which he was during the last month of his existence, it is hardly possible to conceive how he was able to transact any business of importance. He continued the greatest part of the morning in a condition of weakness approaching to insensibility: towards the evening he revived so much, as to be dressed, to hear the dispatches which had been received, and to give instructions respecting such as were to be written; and his mind is stated, by those who attended him, to have retained, even in this state, much of its wonted force. His existence terminated at Gizeepore, near Beares, on the 5th of October 1805.

Our author's opinions, as resulting from actual observation, are contained in the following paragraphs.

This Empire, though raised by the operation of many and various causes, has been chiefly established, and must be constantly maintained, by the sword. But though we must continue to govern as conquerors, it is our duty to make our rule a benefit to mankind; and to carry among those whom we have subdued, the blessings of peace, knowledge, and improvement in all the arts of civilized life. And at that stage which our power in India has attained, we will probably find the accomplishment of such an object easier, and more conducive to our security, than all the wars and contests in which a selfish and neutral policy can ever involve our neighbours.

The system of trusting, in a great degree, for our security, to the wars and contentions of the other States in India, has received great strength from a general but erroneous impression, respecting the unalterable and hereditary habits of the military tribes of India; who, it is contended, can never be converted to the usages of civil life. The temporary disturbances, which have been created by the discou-

tented of this class, when any great political changes have deprived them of the means of immediate subsistence, have been given as instances of the truth of this assertion; but it has been forgotten, that the Countries of Bengal, Behar, and the Carnatic, abounded a few years ago with hordes of armed men, whose descendants now find a livelihood in cultivating some peaceable occupation; and that the Kingdoms of Mysore, Oude, and the Deekan, are now gradually undergoing the same change. The period of change is certainly one of some danger; but that danger only requires to be watched with vigilance and care; and may be easily averted by measures of large and liberal policy.

The reflections with which our author concludes his volume, we recommend to the most serious attention. They relate principally to particulars in the management of the army, in India, native and European; to which as a practical man, the writer is extremely competent. Perhaps he did not perceive that the difficulties he proposes to meet would have had no existence had a line of policy different from that which he applauds been followed. We must refer them, with our best wishes, to the reflections of those to whom is committed the government of the great British Asiatic Empire, raised by a concurrence of uncommon circumstances, in India; which cannot be relinquished; and which at the moment, when the charter of the company is expected to come under public discussion, presents an object of almost awful magnitude, importance and responsibility.

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*New Dialogues in French and English, &c.*

by W. Keegan, A. M. sm. 8vo. pp. 108.  
Price 3s. Boosey, London, 1811.

Mr. Keegan thinks, justly enough, that the ordinary set of dialogues in French and English which have been long repeated by grammar after grammar, are become old fashioned, and worn out. He has therefore converted the news of the day into dialogue, and his heroes are Mr. Kemble and *the Horses*—he published before the *Elephant* was on the boards:—Gen. Massena, Lord Wellington, the Prince Regent's Bridge, &c. &c. they are amusing enough; but as politics and news change daily, Mr. K. must not flatter himself with immortality. His phrase "*L'Angleterre est le centre du goût*:" sounds too much like flattery.

*Pure and undefiled Religion*: a Sermon preached before the Governors of the Scottish Hospital, &c. on St. Andrew's Day 1811, by Robert Young, D. D. 8vo. pp. 52. Printed for the benefit of the institution. Sold by Richardson, London, 1811.

THIS discourse may justly be characterized as rational and elegant. The preacher enforces his doctrine with clearness and vigour. His text is James i. 27. *Pure Religion*—is—to visit the fatherless and widows, &c. Several passages might be set before the reader to advantage; but as the main object of Dr. Young is to recommend a charity honourable to the northern districts of our nation, we shall give his account of that institution the preference, as being most in unison with the preacher's purpose.

I now offer to your patronage the interests of the Scottish Hospital. Of the Scottish Hospital I may be allowed to speak freely, and warmly to recommend its interests, because I speak from long and active experience of its excellence and usefulness. It is nearly coeval with the formation of the Scottish church in London; and I am delighted to believe, that the infant germ of so noble a cause was once fostered by the piety and beneficence of those whom we have succeeded as a church and congregation.

In the year 1605 it was incorporated by royal charter. At that time the number of our countrymen in London was exceedingly small. This circumstance induced them to believe, that, by erecting an hospital, or workhouse, they might sufficiently and most effectually provide for all their poor. A few years convinced them of their error. The happy union of England and Scotland, which was effected about the beginning of the last century, while it identified their mutual interests, and consolidated their mutual strength, opened, at the same time, a more general intercourse betwixt the inhabitants of both. The eyes of the nation followed the royal presence, and the metropolis naturally became the resort of the ingenious and enterprising from all parts. The bold and adventurous spirit of the North soon drew multitudes away from their native homes. The superior education which, in the parochial schools, the humblest of the Scottish peasantry received, and the virtuous habits which they had early imbibed in the bosom of their majestic mountains, qualified them, in general, for maintaining respectability in the new society into which they were received, and conducted some of them to considerable af-

fluence and power. The success of a few, agreeably to the natural effect of human events, encouraged others to seek, upon a wider theatre, larger scope for their industry, ingenuity, and talents. The *successful* candidates for wealth, independence, and distinction, are, in every society, however, necessarily few. While some were enjoying in splendour the fruits of their well-earned industry, many were drooping under disease, misfortune, and age, and sinking into the most abject poverty and helpless want. The house, or *hospital*, which was intended as the common receptacle of all their poor, was soon found altogether incapable of fulfilling the benevolent purposes of the charter. Besides, the very idea of such an house, it was now discovered, was contrary and repugnant to all the honest and high-born feelings which the Scottish peasant had inhaled with his native air; and that multitudes, sooner than become the inmates of a *workhouse*, were contented to suffer unnoticed, and die unpitied and unlamented.

In the year 1775, under the auspices of our present venerable and beloved Monarch, the charter was again renewed, and the management of the charity materially and beneficially altered. Instead of receiving the poor into one house, the Society now administered to them, either weekly or monthly, such stated occasional assistance as their several circumstances required; and, instead of *reserving* their bounty, till the petitioner was no longer fit for *any* labour, it strengthened, by timely relief, the sinews of their remaining industry, and encouraged, by their countenance, their assiduity and perseverance. The poor now ate their crust with comfort, in the midst only of their own families, and preserved to their latest age, the virtuous habits, and best feelings, of their younger years.

The objects which it seeks to relieve, are the AGED AND DESERVING POOR—those who, having never acquired any parochial settlement in England, are consequently shut out from all claims upon the *parishes* for support—those who, struggling with poverty, infirmity, and misfortune, are unwilling to tell their sorrows to the world, are *unable to work, and to beg who are ashamed*.

After appealing powerfully to the liberality of Scotsmen, the Dr. adds,

The liberality of the ENGLISH people, what nation has not experienced? Amid all the pressure of the times, what Society in the metropolis has not reason to record it? For a munificence worthy of its high name and station, the CITY OF LONDON has been long and eminently distinguished; and, as regards the Scottish Hospital, I have now the satisfaction to add, that the members of that illustrious body have manifested, by a liberal donation of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS, their

unanimous sympathy with the distress, and their readiness to add to the comforts of the Scotch poor.

A sketch of the resources of this institution, and of the numbers usually relieved by it, should have been annexed to this discourse. Such a statement should *never* be omitted on such occasions.

*Map exhibiting the great Post Roads [the]*

Physical, and [the] Political Divisions of Europe: from original materials collected from the different Countries delineated. By A. Arrowsmith. Four large Sheets. Price £2 2s. 1810.

THE post roads of Europe! what would have been thought of such a map some years ago? At that time to obtain a tolerable outline of the boundaries of a state, with the longitudes and latitudes of the principal cities, was thought to be doing a great deal. And truly so it was; for the powers of our geographers did not extend to a personal visitation of distant countries for the purposes of survey; so that unless those countries published *correct* maps of their own lands, geography could reap but a moderate benefit from them. Within the last twenty or thirty years, accuracy has been studied with great success; governments have taken a pleasure or felt a pride in possessing maps of their own dominions, at least equal to those of their neighbours; and the combination or comparison of these has contributed essentially to the precision and the interest of this before us.

This map may assist in correcting our notions of foreign countries. Mr. Arrowsmith has added some thousands of names where formerly a mere blank met the eye. He has peopled countries formerly thought quite inhospitable, and in connexion with his title, we might almost describe this as a post-chaise companion for a quarter of the Globe whence the countrymen of the compiler are banished *vi et armis*. In particular Mr. A. has availed himself of the famous fifty sheet map of the Russian Empire, and has placed towns and villages as thickly as in Great Britain. Certainly we cannot profess to have studied whether this multitude of uncouth names is correctly given; neither do we incline to verify them

by inspection. We had rather accept Mr. A.'s authority than dispute it, on those terms. The coast appears to be very attentively laid down. Such of the best Foreign maps as we have examined,—which are not a few—are judiciously analysed, and their information is extracted. On the whole, we deem this map a performance of superior merit. A comparative scale or enumeration of the height of the principal mountains, is properly added, in a corner that would otherwise be vacant.

#### LITERARY REGISTER.

*Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.*

#### WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

##### ANTIQUITIES.

In a few days will be published, the third volume of Mr. Britton's "Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain," with seventy engravings. Among the subjects it comprises Historical and descriptive accounts, with numerous illustrative engravings, of plans, views, elevations, and details of the following edifices, viz. Castle Acre Priory Church, Norfolk. Waltham Abbey Church — Heddingham Castle — St. George's Chapel Windsor — Roslyn Chapel, Scotland — St. Nicholas Chapel, and the Red Mount Chapel, Lynn — Priory Church at Christchurch — Norwich Cloister — St. James Tower, and the Abbey Gateway, Bury — Schools Tower, Oxford — the curious doorway to Lublington church.

##### ASTRONOMY.

Mr. Bransby, of Ipswich, author of some useful publications on Astronomy and Geography, who has been an attentive observer of the comet of 1811, with the most accurate instruments, will, within a few days, publish a correct delineation of its path, and a full and distinct account of its elements, &c. In the plate will also be exhibited the path of the comet of 1807.

##### BIOGRAPHY.

Nearly ready for publication the life of Horatio Lord Nelson, elegantly printed in small octavo.

##### COMMERCE.

Mr. James Smith of the Custom House Hull, intends shortly to publish in one volume octavo, a treatise on the practice of the Customs in the Entry, Examination and delivery of goods and Merchandise imported from Foreign Parts, with a copious illustration of the Warehousing System, being intended for the use of merchants offices and other concerned in this branch of the business of the Customs.

Mr. Macpherson, author of the Annals of Commerce, has nearly ready for publication, the



History of the *European Commerce with India*; with a review of the arguments for and against the management of it by a chartered company, an appendix of authentic accounts, and a map appropriated to the work.

Mr. Watson will publish in the course of the present month, *Strictures on Book-keeping and accounts as exhibited in the counting-house, on a scale of extensive business.*

#### DRAMA.

In the press, the Prompter, comprising a chronological list of English Plays, founded on the Theatrical Remembrancer, and the continuation by Barker, and brought to the close of 1811, with considerable additions relative to the early drama. Many original notices are also added to the *Notitia Dramatica*.

The plays of James Shirley, now first collected, with occasional notes, and a critical and Biographical memoir of the author, will speedily appear in six octavo volumes.

#### EDUCATION.

Mr. Reynolds, Master of the Lambeth Boys Parochial School, has in the press a small tract, which will be immediately published, entitled, the Teacher's Arithmetic, containing a set of sums in Numeration and simple Addition, part the first, principally designed for classes, and intended for the guidance of youth, who are the conducting agents of a system (the Rev. Dr. Bell's), "resting on the Principle of tuition by the scholars themselves," and if encouraged to proceed, the second part will comprehend Simple Subtraction, Multiplication and Division, the third part Compound Addition and Compound Subtraction, and the fourth part, Compound Multiplication and Compound Division.

Mr. Goodacre, of Standard-hill academy, near Nottingham, has in the press, an Impartial Review of the New System of Education, generally ascribed to Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster. He is also preparing for the press, *Outlines of an Economical Plan for the Education of the Poor, on rational and solid principles.*

In a few days will be ready, a third edition enlarged, of Instructions for conducting a school, through the agency of the scholars themselves, upon the Madras system. By the Rev. Andrew Bell, L.L.D. Master of Sherbourn Hospital.

The Rev. Mr. Hart, of Bristol, has in the press, *Miscellaneous English Exercises, in prose and poetry, written in false grammar, false spelling, and without stops.*

The Rev. J. Barrow, author of Questions on the New Testament, has in the press, a very useful compilation under the title of the Poor Child's Library. It is calculated to be put into the hands of children who have received an elemosynary education; and consequently to give effect to such education.

#### FINE ARTS.

A splendid and highly interesting original work, in quarto, entitled the *Border, or Antiquities of England and Scotland delineated*, is in great forwardness: the first part of which will be published on the last day of this month (March). It is intended to comprise, in this work, the whole of the antiquities of the borders; exhibiting specimens of the architecture, sculpture,

and other vestiges of former ages, from the earliest times to the union of the two crowns, accompanied with descriptive sketches and biographical remarks; together with a brief historical account of the principal events that have occurred in this interesting part of Great Britain. The whole of the Plates will be engraved by J. Greig, from paintings, made expressly for this work, by Mr. G. Arnold, A. R. A. Mr. A. Nasmyth, Edinburgh, and Mr. L. Denzel.

A splendid engraving of the death of Sir Ralph Abercrombie in Egypt, was undertaken by the late very ingenious Mr. Legat, from a picture painted for the purpose, by Mr. Stothard, in which is introduced all the principal officers who were engaged in that memorable campaign. Mr. Legat had worked constantly upon this plate for about 3 years and though he was to have reaped all the advantage of his laborious exertions, (the plate being his own property,) yet the idea of pecuniary remuneration was to him but a secondary object; for his incessant application and continued efforts to render this work of art at least equal to those of the immortal Woollet, so completely destroyed his health, that he fell a sacrifice to his exertions just as he was drawing to a close of those labours upon a plate, which with just reason he expected would immortalize him, and shed a lustre on the art of engraving in this country.—This plate we understand has been lying by for several years, on account of one of Mr. Legat's executors being abroad, but who has lately returned and the plate has been purchased by Mr. Bowyer of Pall Mall, who is having it completed and intends bringing it out very shortly.—This plate is exactly the same size and from the circumstances attending it, must be of course a proper companion either to the Death of Nelson, now publishing by Messrs. Boydell or that by Mr. West.

In a few days will be published, a splendid volume, consisting of twenty-four engravings, and an ample portion of letter-press, entitled, "The Fine Arts of the English School;" edited by J. Britton, F. S. A. The plates are engraved by Scott, J. Pye, Cardon, Scriven, Le Keux, Bond, &c.; from pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds, West, Gainsborough, Romney, Westall, Howard, Shee, Turner, Northcote, &c.: others from Sculptures by Banks, Flaxman, and Nollekens: also four plates illustrative of the architecture and construction of St. Paul's church. The Literary Essays are—A Memoir of Sir Joshua Reynolds, by James Northcote, Esq. R. A. — A Memoir of G. Romney, by T. Phillips, Esq. R. A. — A Memoir of the Marquis of Granby, by J. M. Good, Esq. — A Memoir of Dunning, Lord Ashburton, by John Adolphus, Esq. — and other essays by Edmund Aikin, Esq.; R. Hunt, Esq.; Prince Hoare, Esq.; and the editor.

The volume is distinguished for its elegant appearance, beautiful embellishments, and excellent typography.

#### HISTORY.

Major Price's second volume of *Memoirs of Mohamedan History* is expected to appear early in May.

A translation of Depping's *History of Spain*, is in a state of forwardness.

## JURISPRUDENCE.

Speedily will be published, the whole proceedings in the important case lately decided by the Court of King's Bench, between the Rev. Dr. Povah and the Lord Bishop of London, from authentic documents and under the inspection of Dr. Povah and his friends.

## MATHEMATICS.

Mr. Charles Butler proposes to publish by subscription, in two octavo volumes, an *Easy Introduction to the Mathematics*; being a complete system of elementary instruction in the leading branches of the science.

The Rev. J. Joyce is preparing a *System of Algebra and Fluxions*, practically adapted to the use of schools.

Mr. T. Leybourne Editor of the *Mathematical Repository*, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, all the *Mathematical Questions*, and their answers, from the commencement of the *Ladies Diary* to the present time. Besides the valuable notes given in Dr. Hutton's edition, the present editor intends to give others, and in particular, he means to give as far as he can, brief notices of any circumstances he may be able to learn respecting such authors of the answers to the questions, as are dead, and even of such as are alive, when it can be done with propriety.

Professor Bonnycastle, of Woolwich will speedily publish, in two octavo volumes, a *Treatise on Algebra*, in practice and theory, with notes and illustrations. This work is designed to form the second and third parts of the author's intended *General Course of Mathematics*, of which some succeeding branches are nearly ready for the press.

## MEDICINE.

Dr. Cheyne, of Dublin, late of Leith, has in the press, in an octavo volume, *Cases of Apoplexy and Lethargy, with Observations on the Comatose Diseases*, illustrated by engravings.

Dr. Lipscombe is preparing a *Grammar of the Elements of Medicine*, intended to serve both as a book of instruction and reference.

Dr. Sutton is preparing for publication, *Observations on the Injurious Effects of Mercury in various diseases*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

To be published shortly in three volumes, super royal octavo, double columns, printed in the most elegant manner by Ballantyne, *Tales of the East*, collated with the original or early translations, and now first arranged in one uniform edition, by Henry Weber, Esq. These volumes will contain upward of one thousand stories; and comprise, beside original translations and reprints of scarce and little known eastern romances, the whole of the Arabian, Persian, Turkish, Mogul, Tartarian, and Chinese Tales, published, which from their merit, are entitled to find a place in the collection.

In a few days, will be ready for publication. *The Origin, Nature, and Object, of the New System of Education*; comprising the clearest instructions for adopting it in schools and families; in small octavo.

The Rev. T. Castley, has in the press, *Essays and Dissertations in Philology, History, Politics, and Common Life*.

Preparing for publication, the *Book of the Church*; describing, 1. The Religions of our British, Roman, and Saxon Ancestors, and the consequences resulting from their respective systems. 2. A View of Popery, and its consequences. 3. A Picture of Puritanism. 4. A Picture of Methodism; concluding with an account of what the church is, how it acts upon us, and showing how indispensably it is connected with the interest of the country; interspersed with interesting biographical sketches. Neatly printed in small octavo.

*Calamities of Authors*; including some Inquiries respecting their Moral and Literary Characters, will soon appear from the pen of the author of *Curiosities of Literature*. Neatly printed in two octavo volumes.

At press, the *Vision of Piers Plowman*; printed from MSS of higher antiquity than any which have yet been collated, and forming a text almost entirely different from that of *Rowley*; together with a prefatory Dissertation, a Paraphrase, Glossary, and Notes. By Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D. F. S. A. Vicar of Wharfedale, in Lancashire. Handsomely printed in small quarto. Of this work a very limited number of copies will be printed.

Hector Macneil, Esq. author of *William and Joan* will publish in a few days, the *Scottish Adventurers*; or, the *Way to Rise*; a *Historical Tale*. In two volumes, 12mo.

Speedily will be published, handsomely printed on fine wove demy, in five volumes, 8vo.; embellished with a head of the author, from a painting by Opie, and engraved by Heath, price £3. in boards, the complete works of Peter Pindar, Esq.

Mr. Coleridge's "*Friend*," of which twenty-eight numbers are published, may now be had, in one volume, royal octavo, price 18s. boards, of Messrs. Gale and Curtis; and Mr. C. intends to complete the work in from eight to ten, similar sheets to the foregoing, which will be published together in one part, sewed. The subscribers to the former part, can obtain this through their regular booksellers.

A work is announced under the title of *Cambrian Popular Antiquities*, containing a full detail and comprehensive view of the ancient customs, legends, and superstitions of the ancient Britons; shewing the manners of remote ages, as well as those now existing among the inhabitants of the principality, with a circumstantial account of their weddings, and courtships, with their preparations for their wedding-biddings, and their celebration of marriage: their prophetic forebodings, or signals before death; their burial and attendant customs; some account of their saints and heroes, viz. the history of King Arthur, divested of fable; Merlin and his prophecies; St. David and his miracles, &c.; the whole collected from ancient records and local traditions of the country, with notes, by the editor.

To be published in a few days, in two volumes with plates, *Darien's Peerage of the United Kingdom*. A new edition, improved and corrected, to the day of publication.

An *Economical History of the Hebrides and Highlands of Scotland*, by the late Rev. Dr.

John Walker, of Edinburgh, is in the press; also, by the same author, *Miscellaneous Essays on Natural History and Rural Economy*.

Dr. Irvine has issued proposals for publishing a volume of *Letters on Sicily*, by subscription.

#### NATURAL HISTORY.

Mr. Bullock's catalogue (considerably enlarged) of the London Museum of Natural History, removing to the new building in Piccadilly, will be published in a few weeks.

#### NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Mr. Saumarez will shortly publish a work on the philosophy of physiology, and of physics, comprehending an examination of the modern systems of philosophy.

Dr. David Brewster will shortly publish, in an octavo volume, a *Treatise on New Philosophical Instruments* for various purposes in the Arts and Sciences, illustrated by plates.

#### NOVELS.

Mrs. West is preparing for publication, a novel, on the subject of the civil wars in the seventeenth century, in which our present civil and religious dissensions, are taken into consideration.

Mr. Thomas Ashe will speedily publish, in three volumes, the *Liberal Critic, or Memoirs of Henry Percy*.

Alexander Whyte, Esq. barrister, has in the press, *Velina*, a moral tale, in two small octavo volumes.

Mr. J. N. Brewer, author of a *Winter's Tale*, has ready for the press, a romance, in four volumes, entitled, *Sir Ferdinand of England*.

#### PHILOLOGY.

John Jackson, Esq. is preparing a *Grammar of the Æolo-Doric, or Modern Greek Tongue*. To which are added, *Familiar Dialogues*, a chapter from the *Vicar of Wakefield*, with the modern Greek and English text opposite; and a copious vocabulary. Republished in quarto.

A *New Grammar of the Spanish Language*, designed for every class of learners, and especially for such as are their own instructors. By L. J. A. McHenry, a native of Spain; and teacher of the Spanish, French, and English languages; will be published early this month. The Appendix to the Grammar will contain an explanation of the principles of Spanish prosody, and an elucidation of the rules, nature, rhythm, and various kinds of Spanish verse;—dialogues, with reference to the rules in the Grammar;—and a few specimens of letters and other commercial documents.

Mr. St. Quentin, the author of the *New English Grammar*, has in the press, a new edition of his *French grammar*.

#### POETRY.

*Talavera*: a poem, with notes. The ninth edition, corrected and enlarged, to which are now added, *Trafalgar* and other poems, elegantly printed in quarto, with a portrait of Lord Wellington, from a bust in the possession of John Wilson Croker, Esq. will be published in a few days.

Mr. T. L. Peacock, author of the *Genius of the Thames*, and other poems, will shortly publish, in a quarto volume, the *Philosophy of Melancholy*, a poem; and the *Spirit of Fire*, a mythological ode.

Miss F. A. Rowden, the author of the *Pleasures of Friendship*, will publish in the beginning of next month, a new edition of her *Poetical Introduction to the Study of Botany*, with seven copper-plate engravings.

Mr. Shuiber is printing the *Triumphs of Learning*, a poem.

#### THEOLOGY.

Dr. Cogan of Clapton, has in the press, an octavo volume on the *Jewish Dispensation*.

Early in March, will be published, translated from the Latin, the *Doctrine of New Jerusalem*, respecting the Lord.

Shortly will be published, in octavo, *Sermons preached at Lincoln's-Inn*, in the years 1806, and 1807. By J. B. Hollingsworth, M. A. Fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge; and one of his Majesty's preachers at Whitehall; late assistant to the preacher at Lincoln's-Inn.

The Editor of the *Plain and Useful Selections* from the Books of the Old and New Testaments, according to the most approved modern versions, is preparing a sequel to his former labours, which will comprise every part of the Apocryphal writings, of which the meaning is instructive and important, with such corrections of the common version as the Greek and originals will authorize, and accompanied with notes explanatory and practical, and an account of each book, its known or supposed author, and the time and occasion of its being written.

Two volumes of *Sermons* on various important subjects, by the late Rev. Owen Manning, Vicar of Godalming, in Surrey, author of a *Saxon Dictionary*, and a *History of that County*, are in the press.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

The first part of *Graphical Illustrations of the Magna Britannia*, of Messrs. S. and D. Lysons, will be published this month, consisting of views, monuments, and antiquities, from the drawings of Mr. T. Fisher.

#### TRAVELS.

Early in March will be published, *Some Account of a Journey into Albania, Roumelia, and other Provinces of Turkey*, during the years 1809, and 1810. By J. C. Hobhouse.

#### WORKS PUBLISHED.

##### AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

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signed to prove the present common mode of cultivation erroneous, and to introduce a cheap and rational method of cultivating the varieties of each genus, by which ample crops of superior fruit may be uniformly obtained in all seasons, and preserved beyond the usual time of maturity. By Thomas Haynes of Oundle, Northamptonshire, author of an Improved System of Nursery Gardening, and a Treatise on propagating Hardy American and Greenhouse Plants, Fruit Trees, &c. 8vo. 7s. Royal paper, 10s. 6d.

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#### BIOGRAPHY.

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The Life of Zwengle, the Swiss Reformer. By J. G. Hess. Translated from the French by Miss Aikin. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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## PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—Homo sum:

*Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.*

CHARITY TO WIDOWS, &c. OF SHIP-  
WRECKED SEAMEN.

*Lloyd's, Feb. 6, 1812.*—At a meeting  
 held this day, in the committee room, to  
 take into consideration the case of the wi-  
 dows and families of the unfortunate men,  
 lost in his majesty's ships *St. George*, of 98  
 guns; *Hero*, of 74 guns; and *Defence*, of  
 74 guns, lately wrecked on their passage from  
 the Baltic, amounting to upwards of 2000 in  
 number, the Right Hon. Adm. Lord Gambier  
 in the chair, Resolved, that this meeting deeply  
 impressed with the magnitude of the calamity,  
 which has been attended with a loss of lives  
 much exceeding the number lost in either of  
 the great battles of the Nile, Copenhagen,  
 or Trafalgar, do recommend that a subscrip-  
 tion be now opened for raising a sum of mo-  
 ney for the relief of the widows and families  
 of the deceased, to be applied, under the di-  
 rection of a committee to be hereafter appoint-  
 ed for that purpose by a general meeting of  
 the subscribers.

*February 20, 1812.*—At a general meeting  
 held this day, Thomson Bonar, Esq. in the  
 chair, It was unanimously resolved, on the  
 motion of the Right Hon. Lord Gambier,  
 seconded by John Julius Angerstein, Esq.  
 that this subscription should be extended to  
 the relief of the widows and families of the  
 officers and men of his majesty's frigate *Sal-  
 danha*, 36 guns and 300 men, totally lost on  
 the coast of Ireland, about the same time as  
 the *St. George*, *Hero*, and *Defence*.—Re-  
 solved, That a committee of twenty-one be  
 now appointed for promoting the subscription,  
 and for managing the distribution thereof,  
 with liberty to add such names as they may  
 think proper. The following were chosen:  
 the Right Hon. Lord Gambier, the Right  
 Hon. Adm. Lord Radstock, Vice-Adm. Sir  
 J. Saumarez, Bart., Sir William Leighton,  
 Knight and Alderman, J. P. Anderson, Esq.,  
 John Julius Angerstein, Esq., George Black-  
 man, Esq., Thomson Bonar, Esq., Horatio  
 Clagett, Esq., Wm. Henry Hoare, Esq.,  
 Thomas King, Esq., Germain Lavie, Esq.,  
 George Munro, Esq. Woodbine Parish, Esq.,  
 Joshua Reeve, Esq., Thomas Rowcroft, Esq.,  
 Benjamin Shaw, Esq., Robert Sheddon, Esq.,  
 Hansketh Smith, Esq., John Henton Tritton,  
 Esq., John Tunno, Esq.

Subscriptions received at the bar of this  
 house; at Messrs. Hoares, Fleet-street;  
 Messrs. Barclay, Tritton, Bevan, and Co.;  
 the Hon. Simon Frazer, Perring, and Co.;  
 Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths; Messrs.  
 Willis, Wood, Percival, and Co.; and all  
 the other bankers in London.

## DIDASCALIA.

## PANTHEON THEATRE.

The managers gave a rehearsal of their intended entertainment, on Saturday, February 15.—The house was crowded in every part, and thus a fair mean occurred of demonstrating to the public at large the sufficiency of the building; since it is not very probable, that, with the moderate attractions they have to hold out, they can expect to see it so full; for their licence is merely confined to burlettas and dances. The house is not only very pretty, but it is very elegant. The circle resembles in a degree the Opera, but with this difference, that it is elongated and narrowed towards the gallery, for the sake of procuring more boxes, and the gallery is proportionally lessened. The decorations are light and airy, and the *coup-d'œil*, on entering the theatre, is beautiful in the extreme. The boxes are, we conceive, rather too narrow, for two persons can hardly sit in the front of most of them. The architect has endeavoured to get rid of the inconvenience of leaving the opening of the stage too wide, by turning the last file of boxes (those which stand on the stage) half round towards the audience, which opens the view of them to the very back seat; this expedient, though bad, is better than having a blank space, or than filling it with pillars, statues, or setting the stage in a picture frame. But we understand, that this jutting out of the stage boxes was a necessary contrivance to support the roof, which was not originally designed to be of so wide a span. Considering that the artist had to work in a confined space, and to overcome the difficulties which the many changes that the building has undergone, had placed in his way, it is highly creditable to his talents; and it is almost impossible to believe, that in so short a space of time (about four months), this place could have undergone so wonderful an alteration, as to render it such a superb theatre. It is most brilliantly illuminated; the style of the chandeliers is new and very tasteful, and the whole beauty of its internal decorations, exceeds every thing of the kind we have in England. The pit is larger than that at Covent-Garden Theatre, and the boxes amount to 171.

One great advantage, we understand, attends this theatre over every other in the metropolis, we mean the egress in case of fire—there are four doors, quite distinct, and almost North, East, South and West:—Oxford Street, Blenheim Mews, Poland Street, and Marlborough Street if necessary. After what has lately happened in North America,\* we think the magistracy of London, in particular, will not do their duty if they do not

\* Vide page 526 of our present Number

enquire into the state of ALL our theatres. In what situation would be the audiences at the Lyceum, and at the little theatre in the Hay-market (where people have already been suffocated) if a fire was to happen? A whole theatre, says Noverre, in his *Discourse on the Opera* once perished for want of proper precautions.—Vide Panorama, Vol. III. on the accident at Sadler's Wells.

Having given a description of this elegant theatre, we hope we may be allowed to offer a word or two to the proprietors and others concerned in its success.—We advise them to give up their Quixotic scheme of rendering their undertaking a mere asylum for foreign singers and dancers; as, independent of our own particular opinion, we are convinced that it never can succeed. ONE *Italian Opera* is in all reason quite enough for Old England; and, report says, that the Prince Regent is thoroughly convinced of it, and that his concurrence to another such establishment must, of course, not be looked for. We therefore hint to those noble and high protectors of the Pantheon theatre the want of a grand *English Opera*, and, in such case, we sincerely hope, they will be supported by the Prince Regent, who always evinces his wish to encourage native talent; they may be sure of the unanimous support of the public, and they may render their theatre as great a national boast and ornament, as is the truly magnificent grand Opera at Paris to the French nation. We have admirable English singers enough for such an establishment. And as the national theatres have latterly not only poached on the amusements of Sadler's Wells, the Circus, Astley's, but even the Puppet Shows and the exhibition of *wild beasts* at Exeter Change, we cannot see any reason why (on a rational and magnificent plan, to be particularly specified in the licence) such an exhibition should not be firmly established, and at once set at rest all hue and cry about a *third* theatre. We have not room further to dwell on this subject, and therefore refer our readers to the original plan proposed by us pages 93 to 96 of our fourth volume.

## COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

A new operatic drama, entitled *the Virgin of the Sun*, has been represented at this theatre; the story of which, the author informs us, "is founded on Marmontel's *Incas*, "and Kotzebue's *Rolla*, or *Virgin of the Sun*, and from the first part of the tragedy "called *Pizarro*." The fable is formed from a domestic event which took place a short time previous to the final conquest of Peru by the Spaniards, under the above-named General. Alonzo, a Spanish General, disgusted with the cruelty of Pizarro, having, with Don Velasquez, and other Spaniards,

espoused the cause of the suffering Peruvians, is admitted to be a spectator of their religious solemnities, and, at one of their festivals, sees Cora—a mutual passion takes place between them—Alonzo, from that time, sought every opportunity to procure an interview with her, and, at length, during a dreadful convulsion of nature, he had the happiness of meeting with his beloved, who had fled from the Temple, to avoid the dreadful effects of the storm.—He conveyed her to the dwelling of Las Casas, and they were united by that pious priest.—Upon their return to the Temple, after this rash act, by which Cora involved herself, her husband, and her whole race in ruin, they are met by Rolla, who had secluded himself from the world; and, notwithstanding the dangers of his country, and the entreaties and remonstrances of his relation, the High Priest, mourned, in solitude, the loss of his betrothed Cora; but, on learning the dangerous step she had taken, the anger, which had, at first, inflamed him against Alonzo, subsided into a generous determination to protect the devoted pair, at all hazards. The plan which he devised for their safety is frustrated, and her guilt discovered by the High Priestess. Cora is condemned to be buried alive; her husband and her father (Telasko) to the stake. Rolla, foreseeing their danger, had, in the mean time, mustered a body of his friends, and, just as the sentence against the devoted victims of superstitious rage is about to be put in execution, the gallant chief, at the head of his band, tumultuously rushes into the Temple, and arrests their proceedings. Not the presence of Ataliba can divert him from his purpose of protecting his beloved—but the intercession of Cora prevailed upon his generous nature to surrender up the sword he had raised against his sovereign. This submission having appeased the wrath of Ataliba, the monarch pardons them all, and abolishes the law of Manco Capac, the founder of the Temple.

A respectable print has, we think, given a very just character of this piece, in remarking that, “to the lovers of the good old dramatic day of England, there is but slight promise of excitement in this; and those will be least liable to disappointment who give up all hope of natural situation or genuine feeling.”—However there is something to comfort them; for, if the writing does not please, the scenery, at least, makes amends,—there never was displayed, upon any new piece, more prodigality of decoration; and the scene, representing an \* earthquake, (in

\* For a description of this exhibition we refer our readers to the piece itself.—“The Virgin of the Sun; an Operatic Drama, as performing at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden. By Frederick Reynolds, 2s. 6d. Pp. 78. Chapple, London. 1812.”

conformity perhaps to the hints suggested in Panorama Vol. VII. page 495, (where the report of the earthquake presented on the Parisian theatre is facetiously stated; with additions and improvements, adapted to the meanest capacities) is superior to any thing we ever witnessed. The music is creditable to the composer, Mr. Bishop.

Our readers, knowing pretty well the manner in which English operas have lately been conducted, will not expect any eulogy on the literary part—scenery and music being the order of the day, no attention is required by the managers to make it even decent—a few glaring sentiments, and a ninnyhammer (y-clep'd Diego) of course adorn this piece, who, on his first entrance, is made to run against the high priest, and, on being asked “whence came you? and who are you?” replies, as a specimen of his wit; “Who am I? I—I—bless me! I thought every body in *this*, and the *other* world, that is, in the *new*, and *old* world, knew Squire Diego, Don Alonzo's Squire!”

Mr. Reynolds is the author of the *Virgin of the Sun*, a gentleman from whose fertile pen has issued a number of offerings to the theatrical muse: and who, we remember, in his preface to *Begone dull Care*, says, “had there been Reviews in the days of Terence and Aristophanes, they would probably have been called the *pity of the wise—the buffoons of the vulgar*; and (as the *ne plus ultra* of disgrace) writers of *modern comedy*.”—(*Lit. Pan. Vol. IV. page 90.*)

As a specimen of the spinning-jenny manufacture for converting prose into what is called poetry, we select, here and there, different parts of the songs.

Defeated, sham'd,  
Our sire exclaimed,  
“My sons, high heav'n disposes:  
“On thorns we tread,  
“Yet those we dread,  
“Ne'er sleep on a bed of roses.”

Chain'd by harsh law,  
On bed of straw,  
“Still heav'n” he cried, “disposes!  
“My sons, behold!  
“In honour bold,  
“I die on a bed of roses!”

Behold, behold the deity.  
Our invocation hears.  
Propitious to our piety, [All kneel.]  
The glorious God appears!

Osmar and Zamor Vestals! declare!  
Diego. [Behind.] Beware! beware!  
Osmar and Zamor. Nay, don't be dumb.  
Diego. Mum! vestals, mum!  
Osmar and Zamor. If still you pause,  
Be shame your lot;  
Zamor. I guess the cause,  
They're in the plot.

*Amazili and Iduli.* See! the traitors!  
*Diego.* Cruel creatures!  
*A and I.* That way fly—and ev'ry doubt dismiss!  
*Osmar and Zamor.* We know,  
 But lo!

When foes point that way, friends march this!

.....  
 In Cora's cause  
 I dare to plead;  
 Tyrannic laws  
 Heav'n ne'er decreed!  
 Then proudly soar,  
 And stoop no more,  
 Vain, earthly pow'r to prove,  
 Pity shewing,  
 Life bestowing,  
 Emulate the three above!

.....  
 In grateful lays  
 Your voices raise,  
 And sound  
 Around  
 Our monarch's praise!  
 Banish now gloomy days  
 Age rejoice as well as youth;  
 Cora's love let us praise,  
 Rolla's, and Alonzo's truth!  
 Fam'd in story,  
 Crown'd with glory,  
 Reign, Inca, reign!  
 Peace inviting,  
 Still uniting,  
 Peru and Spain!  
 Our happy land and king  
 May no dissensions sever,  
 Let each Peruvian sing,  
 Great Inca, live for ever!

Now we would ask our readers if they are not convinced that the above are "*the pity of the wise*?" and again, whether they are even good enough for "*the buffoonery of the vulgar*?" We think we recollect cradle poetry quite as good namby pamby, *&c. gr.*

One, two,  
 Buckle my shoe;  
 Three, four,  
 Open the door;  
 Five, six,  
 Pick up sticks;  
 Seven, eight,  
 Lay them straight;  
 Nine, ten,  
 A good fat hen;  
 Eleven, twelve,  
 I hope you're well;  
 Thirteen, fourteen,  
 Draw the curtain;  
 Fifteen, sixteen,  
 The maid's in the kitchen;  
 Seventeen, eighteen,  
 She's in waiting;  
 Nineteen, twenty,  
 My stomach's empty.—

—But here we must stop, justly reflecting that

when poets (as they are called) have such a confounded hankering after "beef and mutton," as to make them the only rewards of their labours, we cannot wonder at their thus resembling the manual occupations of those thumpers the gold-beaters,—and that they should thump and thump poor prose till they merely hammer it into verse—hence if it is paid for, like Cambridge butter, by the yard, we should think it over paid, even if it produced only twenty pence a yard—a price quite good enough when we consider its rankness—and a price, we may venture to affirm, more than was ever received by the poor ancient wight whose *by baby* hunting distichs we have judged worthy of accompanying the most recent dramatic poetry of the most classical national theatre of England for A. D. 1812!!!

When we witness the representation of a modern opera,

Where we poor Panoramists wand'ring go  
 Thro' dreary wastes, and weep each other's woe!

we always cast a sigh upon the *memory*\* of the author of the *Duenna*—and fulminate silent anathemas on the name of Sheridan;—because his power of language, and brilliancy of wit, *might* have made the stage what it ought to be, a vigorous, formidable, and unsparing tribunal for public vice. In Mr. Sheridan, a great dramatic genius has been perverted: long shall we deplore the most finished dramatic mind of our time;—drawn away from objects useful and dignified, noble and ennobling. The *Duenna* is unrivalled among modern operas, for the elegance of its language; for the natural and simple succession of scene. The songs are not forced upon the parts; and the fortunate thought of selecting popular tunes, which no one, then or since, ever heard without true musical delight, completed the excellence of a production conceived and produced in the happiest moment of genius.

#### THEATRICAL BENEVOLENCE.

When charity can be combined with amusement, Nestor Ironside himself would commend the intention. We record it to the honor of the dramatic corps, that they are promoting a subscription for the *widow and thirteen children* of Mr. Lacey, the stage trumpeter, at Covent Garden theatre, who suddenly dropped down dead, Jan. 24, while in his professional duty. Subscriptions for the benefit of this unfortunate family are received by the treasurer, at the office.

\* We say *memory*, as Mr. Sheridan has been dead to the stage for some time.

A BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS, KNIGHT; BY JAMES NORTH-COTE, ESQ. R. A.

[From the fourth number of "*The Fine Arts of the English School*," in which elegant work it accompanies a Portrait of Sir Joshua.]

IN the early part of the last century, the progress which the British nation had made in matters of taste, particularly in the department of Painting, was not equal to the general advances made in Science and Literature. Philosophers, Statesmen, Poets, and Warriors, had already exalted and dignified the character of Great Britain, but no Englishman had then appeared to raise the Fine Arts to a degree of eminence proportionate to the other glories of the country. An opportunity so favourable for the exercise of high talents, and ardent emulation, was the fortunate lot of Sir Joshua Reynolds. This illustrious Painter, and distinguished ornament of the English nation, was born at Plympton in Devonshire, on the 16th of July, 1723. He was the son of the Rev. Samuel Reynolds and Theophila Potter, and was the seventh of eleven children, five of which died in their infancy. It has been said that young Joshua was for some time instructed in the Classics by his father, who assiduously cultivated the minds of his children; but as it is known that the son did not display any marks of classical learning in the early part of his life, it is most probable that the mass of general knowledge which afterwards so eminently distinguished him, was the consequence of great application to study in his riper years: a good classical scholar he never was, at any period of his life. That he was what the world terms a Genius, and of the first order, cannot be disputed. He possessed talents of the highest kind, which he brought into full and constant action by a laudable ambition and a strong desire of acquiring eminence in the profession he adopted. I have heard him say that his father at first intended him for the medical department; and that if such had been his lot, he should have felt the same ambition to become the most eminent physician of his age and country. For it was ever his decided opinion, that the superiority to be attained and displayed in any pursuit does not originate in an innate propensity of the mind to that pursuit in particular, but depends on the general strength of the intellect, and on the intense application of that strength to a specific purpose. It is true, indeed, that at an early period of his life he made some scrawling drawings from the ordinary book prints which he found in his father's

study; but the same thing has been done by ten thousand boys before him, and will be done again by thousands yet to come. It is the most common refuge of idleness to escape the labour of an irksome lesson. We find also that he read the Jesuit's Perspective at the age of eight years: that he applied its rules in a drawing which he attempted to make of his father's school-house—a building fitted to his purpose, being on pillars—was a proof of his capacity and active curiosity. On showing it to his father, who was merely a man of letters, the surprise he excited, and the praise he obtained, naturally inflamed his ambition to conquer greater difficulties, in a field of knowledge in which he seemed to stand alone, from the ignorance of those about him in the graphic art. When Richardson's Theory of Painting was put into his hands, he there saw the enthusiastic raptures in which an eminent painter is described: no wonder that he thought Raffaele the greatest man the world had produced; the book told him so, which was all he could know of Raffaele at that time. As he had shown those early incinations towards the Arts, a neighbour and a friend of the family (a Mr. Cranch) advised the father to send his son to London, to be placed under the tuition of Mr. Hudson, a well known painter of portraits, who was also a native of Devonshire. This advice was taken, and young Reynolds first visited the metropolis, to be inspired by Hudson, on the 14th of October, 1741, when he was not full eighteen years of age.

In order to give the reader some idea of the state of the Arts at that time in this country, it must be observed, that Hudson was then the greatest painter in England; and the qualification that enabled him to hold this decided pre-eminence, was the ability of producing a likeness with that kind of address which, by the vulgar, is considered as *flattering* in the portrait. But after having done the head, Hudson's genius failed him, and he was obliged to apply to one Vanhaaken to put it on the shoulders and to finish the drapery, of both of which Hudson was totally incapable. Vanhaaken died, and for a time Hudson was driven almost to despair, and feared he must have quitted business. He met with another drapery painter however, named Roth, who, though not so good as the former, yet was sufficiently qualified to carry on the manufactory. He outlived Hudson, and has executed some draperies for Sir Joshua even in his latter time.

Reynolds continued only two years with his master; in which time he made such a rapid progress, that a picture of his painting having been accidentally seen in Hudson's Gallery, it gained such universal preference, that the preceptor immediately grew jealous of his



pupil's excellence, and on that account they soon afterwards parted. Reynolds returned to Devonshire, where he is said, by his biographer, to have dissipated the three following years, making little effort, and as little improvement, to his great remorse of conscience afterwards; yet we know he produced a great many portraits at that period, several of which were certainly very fine: this he acknowledged on seeing some of them thirty years afterwards, and lamented that in so many years he had made so little progress.

He and his two youngest unmarried sisters took a house at Plymouth Dock; where he painted various portraits, some of which evince great capacity, but he was necessarily embarrassed by the want of experience. Here he became first known to the Edgcombe family, of Mount Edgcombe, who warmly patronized and strongly recommended him to the Hon. Augustus Keppel, afterwards Lord Keppel. This officer was then fitting out at Plymouth Dock as Commodore, for his station in the Mediterranean. In this voyage Reynolds was invited to accompany him in the Centurion man of war, and they sailed May the 11th, 1749. On the 24th of the same month they arrived at Lishon, where our artist saw several grand processions, and other sights novel to him, of which he gave an account in a letter to Lord Edgcombe, written with great simplicity. On the 23d of August he commenced his residence at Port Mahon, in Minorca, where he continued some time; and by the friendship of Keppel, as well as from his own merit, he was much employed in painting the portraits of almost all the officers on that station, and thereby much improved both his art and his purse. He next went to Leghorn, and thence to Rome. When arrived in that garden of the world, that great temple of the Arts—where I have enjoyed so much pleasure, now fading from my memory—his time was employed with industry, observation, and judgment: indeed in a manner worthy of his talents and his virtue. He contemplated with untired attention, and ardent zeal, the various beauties which marked the styles of different schools and different ages: he sought for truth, taste, and beauty at the fountain head. It was with no common eye that he beheld the productions of the great masters. He copied and sketched in the Vatican such parts of the works of Raffaele and Michael Angelo as he thought would be most conducive to his future excellence in Art. He has confessed in his writings, that at the first sight of Raffaele's works he did not relish, or well comprehend their merits, but that he studied them till he did: I account for this from the difference in the dispositions of the two painters. Raffaele possessed a gran-

deur even to severity, and did not display in his pictures either the allurements of colour, or much effect of light and shade. Reynolds, from his natural disposition, cultivated grace, softness, and a captivating sweetness, and imparted these to his works in an unexampled degree.

After remaining in Italy about three years, in which time he visited most of the capital cities of that country, he returned to England by the way of France. At Paris he met his friend Mr. Chambers, the architect, (afterwards Sir William,) accompanied by his wife, then on their way to Rome: here he painted the portrait of Mrs. Chambers, from which a mezzotinto print is taken. On his arrival in England in October, 1752, he went immediately to Plymouth, for the benefit of his health. During this visit he painted the portrait of his friend Dr. John Mudge, a remarkably fine head, of which also there is a print. This, and one other, of a young lady, were all he did till he left that town; as his friend Lord Edgcombe advised him to go to London, as the only place to establish his fame and fortune: accordingly he set off for the metropolis, and took handsome lodgings in St. Martin's Lane about the end of the year 1752. He soon afterwards removed to a large house in Great Newport Street, where he dwelt some years. This period was the dawn of his splendour. His amiable modesty, accompanied by such extraordinary talents, soon gained him some powerful and active connections: even his earliest employers were of the highest rank. The second portrait he painted in London was that of the old Duke of Devonshire; which was followed by a whole length picture of his first patron Commodore Keppel, engraved by Fisher. He was now employed to portray several ladies in the first circles of fashion, which the polite world flocked to see; and he soon became one of the most distinguished painters, not only in England but in Europe. It should be remarked, that before his time there were no historical works which called upon the painter's skill; a true taste was wanting: vanity, however, was not wanting, and this crowded his sitting room with women who wished to be transmitted as angels, and with men who wanted to appear as heroes and philosophers. From Reynolds' pencil they were sure to be gratified: the Apotheosis was the simple operation of the painter's mind, which glowed with grandeur and with grace. In the delineation of character, mind, air, and attitude, in composition and general effect, he was equally perfect; and it may be justly said that his portraits assume the importance of History. Felicity and force of resemblance, combined with dignity and grace, characterize his works: these charms not

only drew around him all the opulence and beauty of the nation, but gained him the merited honour of perpetuating the features of almost all the eminent and distinguished characters then living; with most of whom, so attractive were his manners as well as his talents, that he preserved an intimacy, which only ended with life. In this assemblage of genius each was improved by the other. Like a man of great mind, he ever cultivated the intimacy and friendship of all the learned and all the great of his time; and often assisted those who were in difficulties, both with his advice and his purse. The circle of his friends was very extensive: many illustrious foreigners were personally intimate with him; his society was sought by individuals of the highest quality, who revered his genius as much as they respected the worth of his private character. His house was long the resort of the learned, the elegant, and the polite; all who were eminent for their virtue, or distinguished for their genius. From such connections, his mind, rich in its own stores, received an accession of most extensive knowledge, and an inexhaustible treasure for conversation. He was rich in observation, anecdote, and intelligence. He had a mind ever open, and desirous to acquire useful knowledge; a sound and penetrating judgment to select and separate what he did acquire, and infinite industry and application in rendering his acquirements useful.

At this period, finding himself sufficiently established to move in a higher sphere, he quitted his residence in Newport Street, and removed to Leicester Fields, where he bought a handsome house, to which he added a splendid gallery for exhibiting his works, and a commodious and elegant room for his sitters. In this speculation, as I have heard him confess, he laid out almost the whole property he had then realized. He also set up a handsome carriage, and his mode of living was suitably elegant.

In the year 1762, Mr. Reynolds having impaired his health by incessant application, again paid a visit to his native county; and was accompanied by his friend Dr. Samuel Johnson. They were entertained at the seats of several noblemen and gentlemen in the west of England; and during their stay at Plymouth were the guests of Dr. Mudge, who was then a surgeon, and afterwards an eminent physician of that town. In 1765 he exhibited an admired whole length portrait of Lady Sarah Bunbury, representing her as sacrificing to the Graces. Previous to this he had painted an excellent whole length portrait of Lady Elizabeth Keppel, in the dress she wore as bridemaid to the queen. He had also produced the picture of *Garrick between Tragedy and Comedy*, which may be considered as his *first attempt in historical com-*

position.\* He had now attained the summit of his reputation as an Artist; and maintained his dignified station to the close of his life. Cotes and Ramsey shared, in some degree, with him in the fashion of the day; for each of those painters had employment from the court of England, where Reynolds, as an artist, never could become a favourite. Indeed he never received one commission from that enviable source of honour; for the portraits of the king and queen, now in the council-room of the Royal Academy, were painted purposely for that institution at the request of Reynolds himself.

Without entering into a tedious detail of minute circumstances and petty animosities, at that time existing among the artists, I shall only observe, that to compose these jarring interests, and to give dignity to a new establishment, his majesty, in December, 1768, instituted "The Royal Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture," which was composed of the ablest and most respectable artists then resident in Great Britain. Reynolds was made the first president by an unanimous vote: and on that occasion was knighted; an honour which he received with satisfaction, as he well knew that it gave additional consequence to his works in the estimation of the vulgar. It is not matter of surprise that his election as president was unanimous: his professional rank, his large fortune, and the circle of society in which he moved, gave him a claim to the honour which none of his contemporaries possessed; and it has been said that he refused to join the society on any other terms. Thus the Royal Academy was opened December the 10th, 1768, by Sir Joshua, with his first discourse. The task of giving lectures in the academy was no part of the prescribed duty of his office, but was voluntarily imposed on himself for reasons assigned in his fifteenth discourse.

He was soon afterwards made a freeman of his native borough of Plympton. This mark of respect was followed by his being chosen alderman and mayor of the town: and so attached was he to the place of his birth, that he declared this gave him more pleasure than any other public mark of distinction he had received in his life. On this occasion he presented his portrait, painted by himself, to the corporation, who placed it in their town-hall.

The variety of his critical talents, added to the eminence he had now gained, qualified him to share the honours of the first scientific institutions. He was accordingly admitted to the Royal, the Antiquarian, and the Dilettanti Societies: and when the late Lord

\* This picture is in the possession of J. J. Angerstein, Esq.

North was installed Chancellor of the University of Oxford, in July, 1773, Sir Joshua was at the same time admitted to the honorary degree of doctor of civil law. In the latter part of the year 1775, he sent his portrait, painted by himself in his university dress, to be placed in the gallery of illustrious painters at Florence; he having been made a member of the Imperial Academy of that city. On the death of Ramsey, in August, 1784, Sir Joshua was sworn principal painter to his majesty. In the year 1790, some disagreement arose among the members of the Royal Academy, respecting the election of an academican. This was carried to such a degree of intemperance, that Sir Joshua determined to resign the chair and quit the society. At first the academicians treated this secession with hauteur; but soon found that the rank and character of their president was too important to be readily relinquished. In vain, however, they solicited his return; and the king was at last prevailed on to employ his influence. To comply with the sovereign's request Sir Joshua resumed his chair, and continued to occupy it, with honour to himself, to the arts and to the nation, till the period of his death. He had not completed his sixty-ninth year when he was taken from the world which admired him, and the country he adorned, on the 23d of February, 1792. After lying in state at the Royal Academy, his remains were deposited, on the 3d of March following, with great funeral pomp, beneath the east end of St. Paul's cathedral church. Thus died Sir Joshua Reynolds, in whose works are displayed taste, feeling, imagination, grace, and grandeur. In his excellent discourses, he treats his favourite art with the depth of a philosopher, the accomplishments of a scholar, and the accuracy of a critic.

The *Lectures*, which he delivered at the Royal Academy on the 10th of December, at first every year, and subsequently every two years, are the works that chiefly confer on him the character of an estimable writer. These were designed to direct and animate the students in the pursuit of excellence, and indeed are replete with the soundest instructions, expressed in language at once simple, perspicuous, and elegant. The profound knowledge of art displayed in these discourses, is enriched by classical and appropriate illustrations. These great qualities, together with the uniform good sense and good taste which pervade his Lectures, will ever entitle them to hold an eminent station in the ranks of English Literature. His observations on the old masters are at once just and ingenious: several branches of the theory of art are treated with uncommon judgment and ability, and the style of writing is strongly marked by the simplicity of his own individual cha-

acter and manner, and totally unlike that of any of his intimate literary friends, to whom some silly critics have given the merit of those discourses. They have been translated into French; and the late Mr. J. Baretti published an edition of them in the Italian language.

When we contemplate Sir Joshua as a painter, we are to recollect that after the death of Kneller the Arts in England fell to the lowest state of barbarism; and each professor either followed that painter's steps, or else wandered in utter darkness, till Reynolds, like the sun, dispelled the mists, and threw an unprecedented splendour on the department of portraiture. To the grandeur, the truth, and simplicity of Titian, and to the daring strength of Rembrandt, he has united the chasteness and delicacy of Vandyke. Delighted with the picturesque beauties of Rubens, he was the first that attempted a bright and gay back-ground; and defying the dull and ignorant rules of his master, at a very early period of life, emancipated his art from the shackles with which it had been encumbered in the school of Hudson. Indeed there is every reason to believe that he very rarely, if ever, copied a single picture of any master, though he certainly did imitate the excellent parts of many. His versatility in this respect was equalled only by the susceptibility of his feelings, the quickness of his comprehension, and the ardour which prompted his efforts. His principal aim, however, was *colour and effect*, and these he always varied as the subject required. Whatever deficiencies there may be in the designs of this great master, no painter, of any period, better understood the principles of colouring; nor can it be doubted that he carried that branch of his art to a very high degree of perfection. As for his portraits, those of dignified character have a certain air of grandeur, and those of women and children possess a grace, beauty, and simplicity, which have seldom been equalled, and never surpassed. In his attempts to give character where it did not exist, he has sometimes lost likeness, but the deficiencies of the portrait were often compensated by the beauty of the picture.

The attitudes of his figures are generally full of grace, ease, and variety. He could throw them into the boldest variations, and he often ventures at postures which would frighten inferior painters, or, if attempted, would inevitably destroy their credit. In light and shade, in colouring and expression, he stands without a rival. His lights display the knowledge he possessed, and with shade he conceals his defects; whether we consider the power, the brilliancy, or the form of his lights, the transparency of his shadows, with the just quantities of each, and the harmony, richness, and full effect of the whole, it is

evident that he has not only far transcended every modern master, but that his excellencies, in these captivating parts of painting, vie with the works of the great models he has emulated.

The opinion he has given of Raffaele may with equal justice be applied to himself; "that his materials were generally borrowed, but the noble structure was his own." No one ever appropriated the ideas of others to his own purpose with more skill than Sir Joshua. He possessed the alchemy of painting, by converting, as it were, whatever he touched into gold. Like the bee that extracts sweets from the most noxious flower, so his active observation could convert every thing into a means of improvement, from the puerile print on a common ballad, to the highest graces of Parmegiano. In short, there is no painter that ever went before him, from whom he has not derived some advantage, and appropriated the same with judicious selection and consummate taste. Yet after all that can be alleged against him as a borrower of forms, from other masters, it must be allowed that he engrafted on them excellencies peculiarly to his own: simplicity, sentiment, feeling, grace, and taste; together with richness, harmony of colour, and general effect. The severest critics, indeed, must admit that his manner is truly original, bold, and free. Freedom is certainly his principal characteristic: for to this he seems to have sacrificed every other consideration. He has, however, two manners: his early works are without that extreme freedom of his dashing pencil; being more minute and fearful, but the colouring is clear, natural, and good. In his later pictures, the colouring, though excellent, is often more artificial than chaste.

As an *Historical Painter*, he cannot be placed in the same rank which he holds in the line of Portraiture. The compositions of his portraits are unquestionably excellent, whilst his historical pictures are in this respect often very defective. They frequently consist of borrowed parts, which are not always in harmony with each other. Though often inaccurate, and deficient in style of drawing, they must however be allowed to possess consummate taste, and some of them great expression. His light, poetical pieces, much excelled those of a narrative or historical character.

Sir Joshua was a man of general information, and was candid in stating his opinions. It has been very justly observed, that there is as much wisdom shown in bearing other people's defects, as in approving their good qualities, and that a well regulated mind finds it easier to yield to a perverse one than to direct and manage it. This wisdom was eminently possessed by Sir Joshua. His general manner, deportment, and behaviour,

were amiable and prepossessing; his disposition was naturally courtly; he evinced a desire always to pay a due respect to persons in superior stations, and certainly contrived to move in a higher sphere of society than any other English artist had done before him. Thus he procured for professors of the Arts a consequence, dignity, and reception, which they had never before possessed in this country. His conversation was remarkably elegant, affable, and intelligent. He possessed an equable flow of spirits, which rendered him at all times a most desirable companion: ever ready to be amused, and to contribute to the amusement of others. In many respects, both as a painter and a man, Sir Joshua Reynolds cannot be too much praised, studied and imitated. His incessant industry was never wearied into despondency by misfortune, nor elated into negligence by success. All nature and all art combined to form his academy; with a mind at once capacious and vigorous, to comprehend all the varieties of the picturesque, he had taste to select, and skill to combine whatever might serve the objects he had in view. Although gentle and complying in his intercourse with the world, yet in his profession, having by intense study matured his judgment, he never sacrificed his opinions to the casual caprices of his employers. Far from over-rating his own talents however, he did not seem to hold them in that degree of estimation which they deservedly obtained from the public. In short, it may be safely said that his faults were few, and those were much subdued by his wisdom: for no man had more reverence for virtue, or a higher regard for unsullied fame.

.....

We close this honourable effusion to the memory of a great master, by one of his scholars whose skill has often interested the public, by adding the epitaph composed for Sir Joshua, during his life, and read to the literary Club, by his friend Oliver Goldsmith, Here REYNOLDS is laid, and to tell you my mind, He has not left a wiser, or better behind: His pencil was striking, resistless and grand; His manners were gentle, complying, and bland; Still born to improve us in every part, His pencil our faces, his manners our heart: To coxcombs averse, yet most civilly steering, When they judg'd without skill he was still hard of hearing; When they talk'd of their Raffaelles', Corregios', and stuff, He shifted his trumpet\* and only took snuff.

\* Sir Joshua, being rather deaf, used an ear-trumpet. A very fine portrait of himself, in the collection at Streatham, shows a front view of his face with his open hand to his ear.

## FROM THE MONITEUR OF JAN. 8, 1812.

REPORT MADE TO THE EMPEROR AND KING,  
BY M. MONTALIVET, MINISTER OF THE  
INTERIOR, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE  
ENDEAVOURS MADE FOR OBTAINING  
SUGAR FROM BEET ROOT.

## [Abstract.]

It results from the accounts which have been laid before me, that 6,785 *hectares* of ground have been sown with Beet roots, which have produced 98,813,045 kilogrammes of roots. — But in a great number of the departments the season was too far advanced, the lands which might have been allotted to the culture of the root, were already sown with corn; also seed was wanting; but for the year 1812, these disadvantages will be removed. There now exists seed for, perhaps, 20,000 *hectares*; which is more than one half of the superficies necessary to supply the consumption of sugar throughout the empire.

The manufactories at present established for extracting sugar from the beet root, are about forty.

If the whole of raw material obtained, could be profitably employed, about 1,500,000 kilogrammes of sugar might be made; but this would demand the co-operation of working places where at present there are none.

*Report made to the Emperor and King, on the fabrication of Sugar from Beet Root, by M. Chaptal, Senator, and Comte de Chantaloup.*

## [Abstract.]

The Beet root is sown in March and April. The most favourable soils are those proper for corn; light, deep, and friable. The culture of this root disposes the land to produce a greater crop of grain. The plain des Vertus, is become excellent corn land, since the Beet root has been cultivated upon it.

Estimate of the expences of cultivating an acre of Beet root, on the plain of St. Denis.

Rent .....	40 fr.
Land tax.....	8
Three ploughings .....	36
Seed and sowing .....	8
Two hoeings .....	20
Four loads of dung*.....	40

\* It has been found that the Beet roots grown in well dunged land, have contained fewer particles of sugar. Ten loads are allowed to corn; but in this estimate they are reduced to four, for beet roots.

Gathering .....

Total..... 176 fr.

The produce of an acre of Beet roots, is, from 12 thousands of pounds weight, to 45 or 50. This difference depends on the nature of the soil, or its state of cultivation, or the quantity of manure, or the season, whether wet or dry, &c.

The *enclos de St. Lazare*, well manured, has produced this year, 40 thousand pounds per acre, or 400 quintals; while the bad lands of the plain of *Grenelle*, have yielded no more than 125 quintals. The medium may be taken at 20 thousand pounds, or 200 quintals. Supposing the value produced, to be one franc per quintal, the farmer will obtain a handsome profit, and even more than from an acre of corn, which, requiring the same labour, and more manure, would yield him per acre, only a rough profit of 200 or 250 francs.

The carriage of the Beet roots, to the place where they are to be manufactured, may be taken at 1 fr. 50 cent. per 1000 lbs. — by the sides of rivers and canals, this may be diminished. The experience of the Germans appears to prove that the preference is due to that kind of Beet the flesh of which is white; but the results obtained at Paris, determine in favour of those which are yellow and red, in soils but little manured.

It has also been observed that roots weighing from one pound to five pounds, contain more sugary and less watery ingredients, than those of greater weights. The great Beet root, called of *Scarcelty*, red without, and white within, has not answered.

One hundred pounds of Beet roots, red or yellow, grown near Paris, gave the following products:

	<i>lbs.</i>
Heads, tails, loose fibres, &c. taken off, as the first operation .....	15
Marc, or residue after the juice is pressed out .....	30
Juice, or liquor, holding the sugar in a state of dissolution .....	55
	100

These 55 lbs. of juice, give  
Molasses, or syrup..... 3 lbs.  
Raw sugar .....

Thus an acre of land, which yields 200 quintals of sugar, gives of

Molasses, or Syrup ..... 6 quintals  
Of raw sugar..... 4

The molasses, of inferior quality, are sold at 10 to 15 *sous*: so that the whole quantity of molasses, if sold, would produce 300 fr.

The raw sugar, though of but middling quality, on account of the too great quantity of syrup it retains, and which the following processes are to discharge, nevertheless, is sold at 4 fr. per lb., which makes 200 quintals worth 1,600 fr.



The marc, and refuse, are sought after as food for cattle; they are sold at 5 fr. the 1,000 lbs., which on 200 quintals, gives 45 fr.

These sales combined make,	
Syrup, or molasses.....	300 fr.
Raw sugar .....	1,600
Refuse.....	45

1,945

These are the actual prices; but if the manufacture should be extended, the price of the molasses, it may be expected, will be lower; as the consumption is limited: it may be taken at 5 sous per lb.

#### Establishment of a Manufactory.

The powers of the conductor of a manufactory, and the quantity of beet roots produced in his neighbourhood, must determine the extent of his premises and works. But, to reduce to precision, an estimate of expenses, we suppose the fabrication of 300 lbs. of raw sugar per day, to be the object.—This demands a daily supply of 150 quintals of roots.

Now, to work 150 quintals of roots daily, there must be

	francs.
1. A rasping machine; which with its accessories, will cost.....	5,000
2. Twelve small lever presses, to extract a portion of the juice .....	3,600
3. A large and strong press to complete the extraction of the juice ...	3,000
4. Four large cauldrons of five feet diameter, with their furnaces.....	6,500
5. Two stoves, with their shelves, furnaces, &c.....	3,000
6. Two good presses to separate the molasses from the raw sugar.....	2,000
7. Chrystalising receptacles .....	2,000
8. Other utensils, peels, ladles, &c....	1,000

Total...fr. 26,100

In an established refinery of sugar, the cauldrons and stoves already in use, may be employed to this purpose; which will diminish the expense of the first establishment, about 10,000 francs.

The labour necessary to work 150 quintals of roots daily, requires 24 men, 20 women, and 2 horses.—The quantity of coal is 15 Paris mesures. These expenses may be valued as follows:

150 quintals of roots, at 12 fr. the 1,000 lbs. brought in .....	180 fr.
Wages, man per day, 30 sous: woman per day, 20 sous .....	50
Feed of horses .....	5
15 measures of coal, at 2 fr.....	30
Interest of money, rents, wear and tear, overlooker.....	90

535fr.

The produce of this day's labour, will give in molasses, 400 lbs.;—which at 5 sous, gives .....	100 fr.
Raw sugar, 300lbs at 15 sous.....	225
Refuse, about 6000 lbs at 5 fr .....	30

355 fr.

Supposing that all the molasses made, could be sold at 10 sous per lb., it is evident that the raw sugar would cost no more than 8 sous; but it is to be feared, that this article will not long command that price, especially when the number of manufactories shall be increased. For hitherto, it has been employed only by the tobaccoists, or snuff-makers, and by the gingerbread bakers, the brewers, distillers, and makers of preserves;—so that, in places distant from Paris, the demand must be much less. The value of it is therefore taken at 5 sous: and it may happen that the sale of it shall be inconsiderable, even at that low price: so that the only real products to be estimated, are the raw sugar, and the marc; which would raise the cost of the raw sugar to near 30 sous per lb. The only mean of fixing a value on the molasses, by consuming the enormous quantity obtained, would be to extend the use of it among the country people, who by mingling it with new wine of too acid a quality, would obtain wine of greater spirit, and more susceptible of keeping to a due age, till properly mature.

That use of it would occasion a consumption beyond calculation; it might easily dispose of 45,000,000 lbs., which would be made in the manufacturing of 30 millions of raw sugar; and then the good molasses, obtained from the refining of the raw sugar, would find purchasers at the price of 20 to 30 sous per lb. The refining of 30 millions of raw sugar, would certainly furnish 20 millions of this good molasses.

Beet roots may be in progress of manufacture, from October to April, making 180 days. Supposing that 300 lbs. of raw sugar be made per day, it will produce 54,000 lbs.; and this will be derived from 27,000 quintals of Beet roots, the produce of 135 acres. To make 1,000,000 lbs. of raw sugar, would employ eighteen establishments, each making 300 quintals of raw sugar daily; and these would employ the produce of 2,430 acres.

To make 10,000,000 of raw sugar, would require 180 establishments, and 24,300 acres of roots. To make 30,000,000 of raw sugar, 540 establishments, and about 72,000 acres of roots.

These 540 establishments would engage 23,760 workmen, and 1,000 or 1,200 clerks, or overseers. These 540 establishments would cost 14,094,000 fr. In this sum are not included the buildings, which would be indis-

pensable, and would cost 16,000,000 fr. at the rate of 30,000 each.

The want of knowledge, and of persons capable of conducting such works, is the greatest impediment to the execution of this plan. Chemical knowledge does not suffice for the direction of a branch of industry so entirely new: when attempted on a great scale, expensive essays are necessary previous to any warrantable expectation of happy results. I conclude, therefore, that the true means of accomplishing the speedy prosperity of this branch of industry, would be the erection of a normal school, in one of the existing establishments, where 30 or 40 young men, already familiar with chemistry, and 40 others, taken from among the sons of the sugar refiners of Orleans, Antwerp, Ghent, Marseilles, Nantes, Hamburgh, Amsterdam, &c. together with the school, should open in the month of January, that the pupils may observe the processes and work at them, themselves, during three months.

The 30 millions of raw sugar, would furnish at the very utmost, after being refined, 10 millions of pure sugar, such is the quantity of molasses that still adheres to it, and which is separated from it, only by great labour; but these 20 millions of good molasses might be used on many occasions, as a substitute for sugar; and they would always sell for 10 *sous* per lb. Therefore, 500 lbs. of raw sugar, would yield,

Loaf sugar .....	100 lbs.
Good molasses .....	200

This 100 lbs. of refined sugar, therefore, would cost:

300 lbs. of raw sugar .....	275 fr.
Expences of refining .....	50
	275

Deduct for the value of the molasses, 100 fr.: remain 175 fr. for 100 lbs. of sugar.

Supposing the raw sugar to cost 20 *sous* per lb. and the molasses to sell for 10 *sous*,

300 lbs. of raw sugar - -	300 fr.
Expences of refining - -	50
	350

Deduct the value of the molasses 100 fr. the cost of 100 lbs. of fine sugar is 250 fr.

As the process becomes more general the management will be improved; for the analysis of the beet root, by chemistry, finds a greater proportion of sugar, than has been obtained on a large scale.

The *Vexon* of sugar cane, gives in the West Indies twelve per cent: in Bengal it gives sixteen per cent of raw sugar.

The *Vexon* or juice of the beet root gives four per cent.

An acre cultivated in sugar canes in a

ground not watered by art, gives 1500 lbs. of sugar.

An acre cultivated in beet root, gives 400 lbs. of sugar.

At Cuba to manufacture one million pounds of sugar, a capital of 2,000,000 fr. is requisite, for the purchase of land, of 300 negroes, of implements, and other necessities, at more than double the price of such articles in Europe.

In France to produce an equal quantity of sugar eighteen establishments are necessary involving a capital of about 1,100,000 fr.

Supposing the sustenance of the negroes and the hazard of mortality to equal 12 *sous* per day, 300 negroes cost 65,700 fr. annually.

To manufacture the same quantity of sugar in France, requires the labour of 792 individuals, men and women, which at the rate of 30 *sous* for some, and 20 *sous* for the others, during 180 days of labour, will cost 178,200 fr. Difference in favour of France over Cuba 787,500 fr. This more than covers the interest of the money advanced by the French manufacturer in the purchase of the roots from the farmer.

The farmer has had his first profit, in the sale of the roots, &c. whereas in Cuba, the grower is also the manufacturer, and all his profit depends on the sale of the sugar.

This difference between the supposed direction of the labours of the manufacturer in France, and the sugar maker in Cuba may be a disadvantage to the European of about 3 or 4 *sous* per lb.

The disproportion of the sugary principles between the cane and the root may be compensated by the more ready and certain sale of the molasses in Europe, and if so, this second disadvantage attending the European cultivation may be reduced to 4 or 6 *sous* per lb.

Such is the statement presented to the Emperor and King. It is composed with intention to represent the undertaking it refers to, in the most advantageous light. We observe that,

Sugar, at 2½ francs per lb.; i. e. 50 *sous*, can meet with a demand only among the rich; and during the period while all other sugar is prohibited. For, if it cost 50 *sous*, at first hand, what will it cost, when it has passed through several hands, in its way to the retail dealer, and the consumer?

The capital necessary to be embarked in this undertaking, is stated much too low; it should be, we conjecture, doubled, at least; which increases the interest of money borrowed, &c. and consequently the cost of the article.

The wages allowed are not equal to those which would be demanded by skilful workmen; while skill is rare, the payment is too

tally inadequate; and when it is become common, other expences will be augmented.

On the whole, we see no reason to conclude that Beet root sugar can be delivered to the consumer under 3 fr. or 2s. 6d. sterling per lb. It is capable of being formed into very fine loaves; the sweetness of which is in proportion to that of cane sugar in loaf, as 5 to 6. It is of a delicate white, and highly pleasing to the eye, as appears from specimens of it sent to Sir Joseph Banks by M. Chaputal.—What will be the effect of a single year of peace on sugar works wrought according to the terms above stated?

\*. A very considerable saving in the working of sugar, is now under the investigation of a committee of sugar bakers: it is offered them by an ingenious foreigner, who came over to England, on purpose.

### CHINESE PIRATES.

In the tenth volume of the Panorama, p. 325, we gave an account, transmitted from Macao, of the extinction of the Chinese Pirates, or Ladrões, in which it was stated that those marauders were entirely subdued, chiefly by the exertions of the fleet equipped from Macao. Our present correspondent is of opinion, that the Portuguese were allowed in that account, more merit than they were entitled to; and what is of more importance to be known, it appears from his letter, that the Ladrões are not suppressed, and that the present respite in their depredations, is to be considered merely as temporary. This fact may afford a useful hint to vessels bound to China.

The Pirate Chief only yielded to the authority of government, on condition of being promoted to the rank of a Mandarin of consequence, (which situation he now holds,) stipulating also that his people should be taken into the service of government, and receive a monthly stipend nearly equal to what they could gain by plunder.

The translations of the address of the Portuguese, and the answer of the Chinese, on this occasion, are documents of some curiosity.

#### *Address of the Portuguese to the Chinese.*

Miguel de Arriaga Brum de Silveira and John Joaquim de Barros, messengers from the Portuguese nation, presume with the deepest reverence to wish his Excellency the Ciang Kiun (commander-in-chief) of Canton, ten thousand blessings and profound tranquillity.

With heart felt gratitude, Miguel de Arriaga Brum de Silveira, &c. the Portuguese foreigners acknowledge that they have received the boundless favours of the Emperor; his profound goodness being manifested by innumerable kindnesses, especially in permitting

them to reside at Macao; and moreover in allowing 25 sail of ships to pass to and fro, by the wealth of which they are nourished, while they tread the earth and eat its herbs, they have received, and continue to receive favours beyond bounds.

Macao from its situation is exposed to the sea. There, Chinese and foreigners are mixed together. Hitherto for more than 100 years, the Portuguese have lived in peace without any change, till lately that the Pirates have become outrageous and cruel, roving about on every side, attacking the merchant vessels belonging to the interior to the great detriment of trade and loss of property; but moreover it is also difficult for our vessels to go and come; hence the number of our return vessels is lessened, and provisions become in consequence more difficult to be obtained. These things are distressing.

Lifting up our eyes, we behold the Majesty, and virtue of the August Emperor, widely diffused over the world; and the hearts of ten thousand nations turned towards his Majesty; and in the great qualities of your Excellency; in your determination to cherish the good, by punishing the wicked and casting forth the worthless, and thus persuading to the practice of virtue, we discern a faithful image of the royal will. Looking up to you with grateful hearts we behold the just depository of power, and all the high attributes necessary to fulfil the important trust reposed in you by the great Emperor. We contemplate at this time the immense means you possess for casting out the bad, and for tranquillizing the people, that all the good things of the earth may be abundant, that the seas may shine and the rivers be clear; and we Miguel de Arriaga Brum de Silveira, &c. a foreign people enjoying the blessings of the heavenly empire, shall range in the midst of the light of reason and the day of just reformation.

Now in this province the war boats are gradually fitting out for the chastisement of the pirates, and the day fast approaches for the grand undertaking that is planned for their extermination;—now therefore we Miguel de Arriaga Brum de Silveira, &c. desire to equip six sail of ships to fight conjointly with the royal war boats of the heavenly empire—the Portuguese soldiers are brave and perfect, and their warlike supplies abundant; and therefore in fitting out the ships for the intended service no greater sum than 30,000 taels will be required; we therefore have presented an address to the viceroy to grant us the loan of 30,000 taels, to be repaid in the space of five years.

Prostrate Miguel de Arriaga Brum de Silveira, &c. consider that although their name be different, they are the same as the people of the interior of the heavenly empire; and consequently in that which is properly a pub-

lie affair they cannot be so unreasonable as to meditate any recompense or reward for their services, as thereby they would forsake the footsteps of their fathers. Within a few years past, the Portuguese at Macao have fitted out two ships of war for the protection of Macao and for the public good. So late as last month these armed vessels of the Portuguese beat off a division of the pirate fleet, and rescued a number of merchant vessels from destruction—the Mandarins at Bocca Tigris knew this; nay, they were themselves witnesses of the services of the Portuguese; upon whom, nevertheless, is poured a great deal of obloquy. It has been said that although the Portuguese have ships, they have not the means, either in men, ammunition, or stores, to equip them, for active warfare. They who hold such vilifying and backbiting language only speak for an opportunity to benefit themselves by the injury of others.

If this application be not accepted by your Excellency, it is, in that case, earnestly entreated that Miguel de Arriaga Brum de Silveira, may be permitted to go to Canton, there humbly to offer himself to the Viceroy and make further explanations in support of this request, that the said Miguel grovelling with his head prostrate in the dust, may reverently present his coarse address to his excellency, praying him graciously to look down to examine and determine on the fitness of the measure proposed.

We finally beseech your Excellency to condescend so far as to grant our request; and that you issue an edict directing the tender of our services to be accepted—To that end, this address is presented below the standards of his Excellency the commander-in-chief, that he in his benevolence may grant that it be done as requested.

Kia, Kia, 14th Year, Tenth Moon.

*Answer of the Ciang Kiun.*

The Ciang Kiun delivers an answer to the request of the messengers of the Portuguese foreigners, Miguel de Arriaga, Brum de Silveira, &c. praying leave to equip six ships to act with the armed vessels of the heavenly empire, and conjointly to fight with them, in the extermination of the Pirates.

It appears that the said foreigners have lived at Macao, for upwards of two hundred years; during which time they have looked up, humbly dependent on the protection and favour of the Great Emperor, in no wise different from the mercantile subjects of the interior of the heavenly empire, they have indeed received favours far exceeding what have been granted to the merchants of other foreign nations. They now humbly request that they may be allowed to prepare certain ships to go forth to battle with our armed boats, whereby it is fully made known that it is their intention to be the enemies of our enemies, and the friends of our

friends; and this in truth is highly proper and commendable in these foreigners, who have so long enjoyed the favours of the Emperor.

Within a few years the Pirates have been exceedingly irregular; and though they are very rebellious, creating much confusion, they can occasion no material injury to the great empire, yet I, with the Viceroy, and Fu Yun, have already ordered out many brave officers and men, of more than sufficient force to exterminate or for ever to expel all the pirates from the empire, and as affairs will therefore be speedily restored to tranquillity and good order; the assistance of the said foreigners is by no means necessary; yet seeing that they ask no more than to be permitted to accompany our war boats, when entering upon the work of extermination, it is granted that the ships of the said foreigners may, for the time being only, exert themselves to co-operate with our armed boats, and for which they shall be abundantly rewarded according to their desert; by me, and the Viceroy, and Fu Yun. Thus the reply is delivered.

When the reader has perused, and again perused, this humble supplication of the truly humble servants to the "heavenly empire," we shall beg leave to call his attention to an instance not conducted on exactly the same principles as the Portuguese supplication. Allowances must be made for John Bull's rough nature and manners when supplication is in question: it is a term and an attitude John does not like;—and especially when he can contrive to proceed quite as well by another mode, of which he gave the Chinese a specimen as follows:

March 1, 1811. — An affair lately occurred at Canton, of which very probably no account has yet reached you. It became the subject of general discussion in China, where the business of Government being conducted with more arrogance and official hauteur than in any other nation on earth, the slightest opposition or remonstrance against any of its measures, however unimportant, excites a high degree of interest.

Application from the Supercargoes to the Mandareens, having repeatedly failed to obtain a Chop or Port Clearance from the Grand Hoppoa at Canton, for such of the Company's homeward bound ships as were ready to sail; a variety of frivolous, evasive pretexts for delay, were practised by the Mandareens, with the view of exhausting the patience of the Commanders and Supercargoes, by which they hoped to extort a large sum of money from the English. Wearied out at length by these low artifices, the Comm-

ders of the Company's ships addressed a petition to the *Tson-tok*, or Grand Hoppon, stating the unwarrantable conduct of the Mandareens; and on the 6th of February, the Commodore, the Honorable Captain Lindsay, of the *Winchelsea*, accompanied by Mr. Parry, one of the Supercargoes, and several of the Commanders of the Company's ships, then in readiness to sail, with their Purasers and European servants, forming a party of about forty, entered the city to present the petition. The party kept in a steady regular order of procession, entered the gates, and marched through the city without opposition; on the contrary, the Chinese cheerfully pointed out the way to the Hoppon's residence, quite in extacy with such boldness and hardihood in the *Quy Siehs*. Reaching his habitation and being admitted, they required that they might have audience of the Grand Hoppon, for the purpose of delivering a petition: they were immediately accommodated with chairs, and shortly after, several Mandareens presented themselves, and demanded to receive the petition to be conveyed through them, to the Grand Hoppon, as was customary. This was peremptorily refused:—Captain Lindsay firmly insisting on presenting it with his own hands to the Hoppon in person. Most of the party were then desired by the Mandareens to withdraw, leaving Captain Lindsay and Mr. Parry seated in the audience-hall. The Mandareens then withdrew, and after some further delay, the *Tson-tok* presented himself with a numerous train,—very courteously received the petition; ordered it to be read to him by the interpreter; and upon retiring, said it should have his consideration. The whole party again forming in order of procession, left the house, and reached the city gates in good order; one or two of the rear of the line, composed of servants, were rather roughly handled by the Chinese sentries, with whom they had some altercation, for having entered the city without permission. A few broken heads occurred on our side, for which (it was afterwards understood) the sentries were punished.

The following day, the petition was sent back from the city, with express desire from the Grand Hoppon, that some informality of expression contained in it, should be withdrawn, and the request should be granted.—The informality stated was merely an objectionable expression, the words, 'Injustice of the Chinese Government':—This being rectified, and again sent to the *Tson-tok*, in a few days the Grand Chop was granted and the ships were permitted to sail.

The transaction was related to me as I have above stated, by a gentleman who was present, and who gives much credit to Capt. Lindsay, at whose instance the measure was

adopted, and who conducted with great spirit and characteristic resolution the whole affair.—Let us hope that the Court of Directors will present him with some mark of their approbation, as by this judicious and bold remonstrance the object of the Mandareens was completely defeated, and the detention of the ships, with cargoes amounting to upwards of a million sterling, effectually removed.

The popular report of the Chinese for the delay of the Grand Chop, was, that the affair of Williams, a seaman of one of the Company's ships, accused some time ago of killing a Chinese Cooly, remained unadjusted; \* but at bottom, it was no more than an artifice of the Mandareens to exact from the supercargoes a considerable present, to facilitate their application, in which most probably, the *Tson-tok* himself was to have participated liberally.

#### DELEGATES OF THE IRISH CATHOLICS.

Our readers have seen the progress of the plan for assembling in Dublin a permanent representation of the Catholics of Ireland. Under pretence that thirty or forty persons of the old Committee, and therefore well acquainted with business, were not sufficient for their purpose of watching over the interests, and communicating with Government to which they were personally known, they proposed to elect a body *ten times* as numerous, to be composed of persons whose situations in life allowed them to be *permanently* resident in Dublin; while their motions, resolutions, and determinations were to be communicated, *authoritatively*, not to the Government, but to the Public, the nation at large. The consequence would have been that this body would have gradually assumed the authority of the state, in virtue of its delegation, and would have found in its partizans persons more ready to support its resolutions than the laws of the land. That it assembled in defiance of the laws of the land, and that its proceedings were in violation of the public peace, is clearly stated by the learned judge who lately passed sentence on one of the delegates, for assuming that character;—the spirit and management with which the defence was conducted has met with animadversions so strongly marked, that they may properly be left to the judgement of the reader.

\* Compare Panorama, Vol. VIII, page 1374.—Compare also, the same volume page 316.—Also, Vol. X. page 34.



*Court of King's Bench.*

Feb. 5. Mr. Kirwan being brought up for judgement, was addressed by Judge Day, to the following effect.

Mr. Thomas Kirwan—You have been tried upon an indictment found against you upon the Statute of the 33d of the King, commonly called the Convention Act, for having voted and acted in the election of Delegates to represent the Roman Catholic inhabitants of a certain district in the city of Dublin, in the General Catholic Convention; and after a patient and solemn trial of four days, you have been, upon clear, conclusive, and uncontradicted evidence, found guilty. Indeed, your own counsel, eminently qualified to make the most of any case, seemed from the beginning to have abandoned and admitted this fact: for instead of controverting that fact, which was not committed in a corner, they confined your defence, first, to a challenge of the array, which, after two days discussion, proved false in its foundation, and malignant in its nature; secondly, to an endless and tiresome course of unavailing and irrelevant cross-examination; and lastly, to certain nonsuit points, evading the truth and merits of the case—certain variances between the indictment and the evidence, which being submitted to the judges, were unanimously, and without hesitation, held by them to be immaterial, and were over-ruled.

The act of which you stand convicted has been declared and enacted by the legislature a high misdemeanor, not for being in its own nature contrary to any principle of honesty, morality, or justice, but for wise political reasons, namely, because (in the words of the Statute) "the election of representative assemblies may be used to serve the ends of factious and seditious persons, to the violation of the public peace." The Statute therefore first declares and enacts, "That all Representative Bodies, all Delegates for public matters, are unlawful assemblies," and provides, that even the pretence of petitioning, whether true or false, the most constitutional or specious of all purposes, shall not serve to cloak the proceeding. The statute then proceeds in the wise spirit of precaution to arrest the offence in the very first steps of its march, and it enacts, that the primary or constituent meeting, the voting or acting at such primary meeting—nay, even the publishing a notice of such intended primary meeting, shall be a high misdemeanor; and this, before it is possible to say what the conduct of the future elected assembly will be. In a word, the pretence of petitioning forms no component ingredient of this offence; it is the construction or constitution, and not the conduct or object of such an assembly, which the statute makes the criterion of its legality or illegality. It is not the province of the bench to vindi-

cate the legislature, but it would be easy to shew, that there is no hardship in this statute; it restrains alike the Protestant and the Catholic; it does not controvert a single principle of the constitution. By a superabundant caution, it saves the sacred right of petition, leaving it in the same precise plight and condition, as when asserted at the glorious Revolution, by the Bill of Rights. Thus that inestimable and unalienable privilege of a free people has been expressly secured alike to all the sects of Ireland, whether Protestant, Presbyterian, or Catholic, in the same purity and perfection in which it is enjoyed by our fellow subjects of England—and, for myself, I own I do not desire to move in a wider sphere of civil and political liberty than that high-minded and intelligent people are contented to enjoy.

In England, where a clear conception and a noble jealousy of their rights and privileges are known to pervade the whole mass of the people in their wildest excesses of freedom, assemblies of this description are never thought of—these conventions and congresses, and other assemblies, formally elected to represent great bodies, are exclusively of Irish growth, and have always been plainly calculated to overawe the parliament, to control its deliberative faculty, and to brave and browbeat the government. Such was the Dungannon Convention in 1793—such the Volunteer Convention of 1782—such the Catholic Convention assembled at Kilkenny in 1642, composed precisely of the same materials as the present Catholic Convention—of peers and prelates, and of county and city representatives, who commenced their labours with solemn professions of humility and moderation; and ended in forming themselves into a parliament and assuming the functions of a legislature. Such assemblies as they are, the representatives of discontent, become, by an easy and natural transition, the ministers of sedition. I am persuaded, from the well-known personal character of some leading individuals of the Convention, that they have entered into it with the most innocent and even virtuous views, and that they would be the last to harbour any design against our constitution—that glorious constitution, which every individual of them has sworn to protect in church and state.—But it is in the nature of man, when he once passes the limits of the law, to forget soon his first motive of action, and often to launch into excesses and extravagancies, at the bare mention of which, his heart at first would have recoiled with horror. Turbulent and loud-tongued politicians, whose trade is declamation, and whose motive is not religion but ambition, soon command and domineer at such assemblies: the light and worthless, like chaff, rise to the surface, and soon acquire an ascendancy,

while those of intrinsic weight and sterling value, sink to the bottom and disappear.

Under these circumstances the government, in discharge of its prime and most imperious trust, has stepped out seasonably, and with a laudable energy, to arrest the impending danger, but with an energy not more laudable and efficient than the moderation and conciliatory spirit which it has since displayed. The Attorney General having obtained upon two several occasions the deliberative construction of the court, upon the statute in question, feels himself at liberty to indulge the well known mildness of his nature, and the magnanimous moderation of his government, and has entered a *Nolo Prosequi* upon the several other depending cases; he has done this too, unelleged by any disparaging terms or conditions, confiding implicitly in the loyalty and good sense of the Catholic Convention, that they will bow with becoming and respectful submission to the law, as now expounded; expounded, it is true, by a fallible judicature, but still the established law of the land, as thus expounded, until the decision shall be reversed be the *demier resort*. Before this the first judicial construction of that statute, it was but fair to presume, that the Catholic body acted in mere error, and not under a wilful and perverse misconstruction of a law, upon which some able and virtuous men had entertained a conscientious difference of opinion, and therefore, every antecedent violation, it was a wise, conciliatory, and just policy to overlook, and to consign to oblivion; but the case henceforward will be widely different—henceforward no subject of the land, whether Protestant or Catholic, can say, that he violates the law inadvertently, and without notice; every future infraction of this statute, as it will be wilful and contumacious, so it must be visited with the most exemplary punishment.

Before I close, allow me to recommend, Sir, to you, and through you, to the Catholic body, the sage counsel of their best adviser and their cordial friend, the Solicitor General. I agree implicitly with him, that the Catholic cause has not so mischievous an enemy as the Catholic Convention—that unlawful assembly had diverted the public mind from the true question, and before the question of Catholic emancipation can be discussed, the laws and constitution, which it is assembly has invaded, must be vindicated. It is not through the wounded sides of the constitution, or over the trampled laws of the land, that they can hope to gain a passage to the temple of liberty. It is not by an intemperate course, calculated to excite the alarm of every reflecting mind, that they can hope to assuage the prejudice—to strengthen their friends—or to persuade the legislature that

their claims are either expedient or justified. If that brilliant combination of eloquence, good humour, and sound sense, which was poured out upon the subject; if that fascinating display of every thing that a highly gifted head, and an amiable heart could suggest, has failed to conciliate the Catholic body, or to open their eyes to their true interests, the right road which they should pursue, and to their best friends,—why then it is in vain to offer them admonition, though one rose for that purpose from the dead. But I do not despair of them. The court entertains the most sanguine hope that this act of parliament, which had never before been awakened into action, will be allowed to resume its long slumber in the statute book, and in that hope have resolved to inflict upon you a nominal punishment; feeling it, however, to be their duty to express their most marked reprobation of certain slanderous practices in the course of your defence, but particularly in your affidavit, which, though circulated in congenial papers with all the triumph of truth, was found to be so false and scurrilous as to be ordered off the file, and not allowed to pollute the records of the court.—

The sentence of the court is, that you, Thomas Kirwan, be fined one mark, and discharged.

#### SINGULAR MORTALITY OF BELL RINGERS.

##### To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR,—I observe that you have given us in your Supplement a memorandum of the death of Mr. Richard Owen, the celebrated bell-ringer. Beside the loss of that adroit and excellent performer, we have to regret a number of others, taken off within the course of the last year. The following five deserve commemoration; especially in a work which formerly by attention to the subject of bells and bell ringing, united entertainment with information.

I am Sir, &c.

A TENOR.

At Cambridge, Mr. George Cooper, a publican, and a noted change-ringer. ....	94
At London, Mr. Wm. Winstanley Richardson, an optician. ....	76
At Camberwell, near London, Mr. Joseph Monk, a gentleman. ....	78
At Ashton-under-Line, Lancashire, Mr. John Moss, a warehouseman, and one of the seven sons, who, with their aged father, in the year 1779, opened the then new ring of eight bells at that loyal village; being then a London college youth. ....	75
At Nottingham, Mr. Wm. Doubleday Crofts, attorney at law; who, in the year 1778, rung the 9th bell at St. Mary's church in that town, weighing 28 cwt. in 7 hours and 22 minutes, in a peal of grandsire casters, composed by him of 10,368 changes	73

RESEARCHES AFTER THE PHILOSOPHER'S  
STONE.

A CALCUTTA ANECDOTE.

Enough of War, and mad Ambition's strife,  
Those themes forsake for views of humbler life.  
Enough of France and all her haggard train,  
Of fallen Kings, or wrongs of patriot Spain.  
Let Juntas rule at Seville or Leon,  
No more of Turks, Mauritius or Bourbon,  
Nor mourn yon falling stocks nor Goldsmid's  
plight,  
Since 'tis agreed whatever is, is right.  
No more, vain tales of Mexico repeat,  
\*Tis fit we pause, and turn to Juggut Seat.

*Martinus Scriblerus, tertius.*

A Fakeer, of meek and unassuming manners; of obscure name, but rich in alchemical lore, came lately, in quest of fortune from Canouge to Calcutta, not doubting that amid the multifarious subjects to be found in this great city, he should meet some fitting object, on whom to practice with success, the speculations which he had long nurtured in the cells of philosophy. Having duly reconnoitred the various subjects brought under view, he made selection, for the accomplishment of his project, of Juggut Seat, a man, who to ordinary observers, might seem ill-suited to his purpose: but the sage Fakeer, more deeply versed in the knowledge of human kind, than the numerous bystanders, evinced in this choice, the soundness of his judgment. He discerned the strength of Juggut's ruling passion; and prepared to make that the instrument by which to bend and guide the man to his point, as a ship is turned by her helm.

Juggut Seat is a Hindoo of great worldly knowledge, distinguished for his prudence and sagacity; and possessing much substantial property in lands and tenements, and an iron chest gorgeously furnished with Company's paper. To him the pious Fakeer paid his devoirs. His approaches were conducted in a manner declaratory of profound generalship; he quickly allayed the suspicions that arose in the mind of Juggut Seat; and in due season frankly revealed his mission. He declared himself the possessor of the long sought secret of creating gold;—that so stupendous a power required the utmost prudence, and cautious management; for should it be known that such a secret were possessed by any mortal, the value of the precious metals would necessarily fall; so that the mere

knowledge, that such a power existed in the hands of man, would defeat its purpose, and destroy every hope of advantage that it otherwise promised to its possessor. Guided by these weighty considerations, he had cautiously concealed his art; and from the fear of disclosure, had never practised it on a large scale; patiently waiting the convenient opportunity that was to bring it to bear with full effect. With that design he came to Calcutta, here to seek a proper, confidential friend, in concert with whom the great work might go on, concealed from the world. Won, he said, now by the high name, the wisdom and great qualities of Juggut Seat, he had selected him from among all other men, as the depository of his secret, and he was confident the result would confirm the sagacity of his selection. He came fettered with no narrow, selfish propositions:—his views were liberal:—he wished to make his friend rich above all other men; and designed to place him in possession of a source of wealth exceeding those of Mexico and Peru. Here the Fakeer touched the tenderest chord in the heart of Juggut Seat; he vigilantly marked the progress of his plan; he felt the pulses of the soul; saw all its workings; and was guided to his inferences with more certainty than the physician, who judges of the state of his patient from the force and activity of the circulation. Juggut Seat was not to be vanquished in a day; and the Fakeer laid his measures accordingly; he saw his course in all its intricacies, and forbore to urge his suit with any appearance of eagerness or hurry. He applauded all the doubts and caution of Juggut, who, at length, from the skilful management of the Alchemist, began to fear that he might lose the golden opportunity then before him.

Matters being at length matured, and the preparations in full forwardness for the first experiment; Juggut Seat and the Fakeer locked themselves up in a small apartment that contained the furnace, closely walled in on every side, and lighted only by the gleams that issued from the fire, upon which the Fakeer placed his crucible; and into that vessel Juggut Seat with all due circumspection, dropped one gold mohur. And now the Alchemist began to ply his bellows, to mingle his ingredients, and to enlarge the contents of his crucible. In about an hour, Juggut's sufferings from impatience, from the excessive heat and smoke of the oven-like laboratory, were agreeably relieved, when the operator pronounced the success of the experiment. The crucible was removed from the fire, and on cooling, the delighted Juggut Seat withdrew from its bottom, the mass of precious metal now multiplied to the weight of four gold mohurs. This man

being tested by a Sonar, in the presence of Juggut, was ascertained to be of the quality of standard gold. Seeing is believing, and so it proved with Juggut Seat.

By this experiment, which he witnessed from beginning to end, all his doubts were overcome, and his conviction was completely established.

Pleasing visions now filled his soul by night and by day; and he soared on the wings of a glowing imagination to immeasurable wealth. In this state of mind, no wonder that he became impatient that the Fakeer should proceed. It was at length determined that on the third day following, which bore an auspicious mark in the *Paungee*, he should begin his regular series of operations. It was agreed that on that day he should operate on a mass of gold equal in value to 10,000 rupees. Accordingly Juggut Seat withdrew from his strong box, government paper to that amount, which he converted into gold, and delivered that sum, being 625 mohurs into the hands of the Alchemist, which as it was to be quadrupled by his magic art, would produce 2,500 gold mohurs, or 40,000 sicca rupees. All preliminaries adjusted, the operator lighted his fires, charged his crucibles, and forthwith the bellows began to play; but as the narrow dimensions of the laboratory, rendered it painfully hot during the process, Juggut Seat did not think it necessary to be present; particularly as he had satisfied himself by attending the former operation. The accommodating Fakeer was content: Juggut's presence or absence, said he, can neither alter nor affect the success of the work. The process went on; Juggut waiting without, near the door of the laboratory, eyed with satisfaction the gusts of smoke as they escaped through the crevices,—now and then he inhaled a whiff, which, to his organs seemed to communicate both the smell and taste of pure gold:—nay, he even grasped at the sooty vapours, for these to his enraptured vision, appeared charged with sparks of the precious metal.

In the mean while the Alchemist was diligently at work within:—towards the middle of the process he came forth from the laboratory, and taking Juggut aside, represented to him that he had unfortunately fallen short in one ingredient essential to the success of the great work; if that were not obtained, the process must necessarily fail, and all would be lost; it was therefore necessary that he should obtain an immediate supply; and, for that purpose he proposed to cross the river, where at a particular place, it could be certainly procured; and, as a matter of precaution, he recommended that Juggut Seat should stand with him two peons. All this seemed

reasonable, and the case admitting of no delay, the Alchemist, promising a quick return, took leave, and soon reached the opposite bank of the river. Fixing on a particular spot, the Fakeer ordered the peons there to await for a few minutes till he returned. The peons obeyed, and the Fakeer was quickly out of sight. Hour after hour passed away; and no return of the Fakeer. Towards sunset, the patience of the peons being exhausted, they re-crossed the river, and repaired to the presence of their master, who, alarmed by their long absence, had entered the laboratory; and finding pots and crucibles empty, all empty, began to suspect that his new friend the Fakeer had relieved him of 625 gold mohurs,—the return of the peons confirmed his suspicions; and Juggut, for a moment, gave way to the mingled feelings of grief and shame,—the latter were predominant; for although he seriously regretted the chasm that had been made in his iron chest, yet he could have better withstood the shock arising from the loss of ten fold the sum, in any way that did not reflect upon his prudence and foresight. His affliction was not much abated by the sarcastic observations of his friends and neighbours, who according to the ordinary charity of the world, were mightily tickled with the idea that a personage of Juggut Seat's extraordinary sagacity should have thus easily been duped by a sharper. Ever since the circumstance became publicly known, it has been a favourite topic of conversation among the Bengalese of all ranks in Calcutta. Some of them have indulged their pleasantry in writing sarcastic verses on this merry theme: a rugged translation of one or more of those in the epigrammatic style, in which the authors shew more poignancy than poetry, shall close this narration.

*Translations of Bengalese Epigrams on Juggut Seat's late Adventure with a Fakeer.*

Behold! a hoary Sage for prudence known,  
Trick'd and transmuted into Philosopher's Stone,  
By which the Fakeer made the Sage's gold his own.

ANOTHER.

How could you, Juggut Seat, O fie!  
Thus let a naked Fakeer tip you the go-bye.  
How, how could you be so very silly?

ANOTHER.

Stand up, Juggut Seat, for a trice,  
I'll give you a word of advice.  
No more let your phiz boast it's smiles or it's dimples,  
Go—take my advice, and be cut for the Simples,



## ISLE OF FRANCE, PRESENT STATE OF.

The following are sundry particulars selected from among a number which have been transmitted to us from that part of the world: they will acquaint our readers with some of the consequences attending that conquest; and will give occasion to remarks and inferences too obvious to need elucidation.

.....

We are sorry to learn by late accounts from the Isle of France, that the brig *Duchess of York*, belonging to Calcutta, was unfortunately lost off the coast of Madagascar; and every soul on board perished. The *Duchess of York* had arrived at Tamatave on Madagascar, where the French had a small military post, which they held as a depot for collecting cattle and provision, which were shipped off as opportunity offered, for the supply of the Isle of France. The English resolved to occupy Tamatave with the same view as its late possessors; and the *Duchess of York* was sent thither, with a small detachment of his Majesty 22d Foot, with orders to bring off the French troops, which previously occupied the place. The *Duchess of York* arrived there about the 17th of February. The detachment was landed on the same day, and the French garrison received on board; on the following morning, a *coup de vent* set in, and the *Duchess of York* was blown from her anchors; it was supposed that in running out, she had struck on a rock, as she was seen from the shore to go down in deep water.

It is feared that the *Staunch* gun brig has met with a similar fate.

Some severe weather had been felt at the Isle of France. In one *coup de vent* occurring in the month of March, several houses on the Island were thrown down, many others unroofed, and the greater part of the shipping in the Port, suffered more or less injury.

The *Nysus* frigate, Captain Beavor, was preparing to sail for the Seychelle Islands, to which she was to carry a small detachment of British troops to occupy those islands—then she was to proceed to Madras or Bengal.

The ship *General Wellesley* had sailed the latter end of March, as a Cartel for France. She carries off 120 late inhabitants of the Isle of France, who refused to take the oaths of allegiance.

The *Henry Wellesley*, was equipped as a Cartel, to be dispatched to Europe with a further number of disaffected inhabitants.

We understand that three or four French Ladies at Bourbon had been very recently led to the Hymeneal altar by British Officers.

We are getting better acquainted and more intimate here, as the families are gradually recovering from the rude shock of war.—The rains have been very heavy, and almost incessant these last three months, and at times the wind dreadfully high.—Still however the market produces vegetables and fruits, of the latter every kind you have in India and China, besides peaches, and apples, strawberries and raspberries in great abundance, though this is by no means the most favourable season for horticulture. The fish is certainly most delicious; and from the imperial Turtle to the humble but pleasantly flavoured sprat your table may be always supplied. Thus with (perhaps) the most salubrious climate, and a more social intercourse among the inhabitants, this promises to be as delightful a station as any in the world.

## ISLAND OF GALEGA.

The following information is not only interesting in itself, as describing an island rarely seen, and fixing its situation by accurate observation; but it contributes to assist our conceptions of the manner in which the South Sea Islands may have been peopled. Should the intercourse of Galega with the Isle of France be intermitted, and the settlers on it be forgotten, conjecture might exercise itself in vain, on the manner, the period, the people, &c. of its first population: and should the island be enlarged by any of those accidents which are operative in that region, the inhabitants might become numerous, their modes of life, their language, their arts, &c. would be deemed objects of great curiosity by the discoverers; they would be found to have some terms not unlike those in European languages; and some practices allied to the rites of christianity, as they anciently prevailed,—“if credit may be given to some of our *old chronicles*,” &c. The complexion of these people, their figure and general appearance, would equally furnish a matter for recondite, philosophical, and dogmatical speculation.

This island has been seen so seldom that in our latest charts its situation is by no means correctly laid down.—It was seen in 1758 by the *Ruby Snow*; in 1763 by the *Choiseul*, and in 1788 by the *Nancy Grab*, Capt. Quave, belonging to the port of Bombay; since which time we have no account of its having been seen until noticed by the *Clorinde* and her convoy on the 14th of last January, and from observations made on the spot, we ascertained it to lie in S. S. E. and



N. N. W. direction, being about twelve miles long and not more than a mile in breadth, low, sandy and covered with cocoa nuts and other species of palms. The latitude of its South end is  $10^{\circ} 31' S.$ , and longitude  $56^{\circ} 48' E.$ —Its N. W. end is  $10^{\circ} 20'$ , and longitude  $56^{\circ} 45'$ .

In ranging along its Eastern Coast, a fire was observed, when Captain Briggs with that promptitude, and decision, which has often marked him in the cause of humanity, conceiving it must be some unfortunates escaped from some wreck, and wanting his assistance, immediately sent his boats on shore with orders to bring off those who wished to come away; the boats on landing were agreeably surprised on finding themselves politely received by a genteel man, and a lady neatly dressed, who, on hearing the cause of their mission, felt much gratified, and entertained them with an excellent breakfast, and dismissed them with every expression of friendly regard.

The inhabitants of Galega consist of a young Creole, who has been there two years, and of the gentleman and his wife who have been there seven months with about forty slaves, the chief object of their settling here is the making of cocoa-nut oil, which they find a market for at the Isle of France: a portion of the soil was sowed with wheat and a considerable part with Manioc for the slaves, which former coming from the Isle of France, forms the principal part of their subsistence. About the centre of the island the sea divides it into two by a very narrow channel, fordable at all times in moderate weather. This island is not visible at greater distance than eight or nine miles; at the distance of six miles no ground with 100f. the boats anchored in 8f. twenty yards from the shore, but were forced to land in a canoe, the surf rolling very high, although quite calm.

#### DANGEROUS SHOAL.

His Majesty's ship Otter, on her passage to the Cape of Good Hope from the Isle of Bourbon in December 1810, fell in with a dangerous Shoal in Lat.  $33. 56.$  South, Long.  $36$  East, by observation taken the day previous to falling in with it; it was supposed to be very extensive, and no part was seen above water.

#### REMARKABLE STORM OF HAIL AT AGRA : FISH KILLED IN THE RIVER.

"Agra, April 28, 1811.

"The heat of the weather this season, has been particularly felt at Agra and in the buildings in the fort. The temperature of the atmosphere has certainly ranged higher than in ordinary years, owing to the want of those seasonable showers of rain that usually fall, in the month of April. Yesterday the

wind veered round to the eastward and blew with oppressive heat, the sky was at the same time cloudy, and the atmosphere dense, hazy, and inelastic, rendering the weather extremely sultry and disagreeable, but to our great relief, it ended at sun-set in a violent north-wester, accompanied with the most tremendous shower of hail, remembered at Agra, within the recollection of its oldest inhabitants. The fall of hail continued for upwards of a full quarter of an hour; and the mischief it occasioned is very great. Several of the Bongalows at Nomillah have been unroofed; and scarcely a glass window frame has escaped, without a large proportion of the panes being broke. The public military buildings have received some damage, particularly those with tiled roofs; many of the tiles being broken by the weight and violence of the fall of the hail stones; but in fact it might more properly be styled a fall of masses of ice, than a shower of hail. Several head of cattle have been killed; four bullocks near the collector's, and several others under the fort were felled by the stroke of the falling masses of ice; and one native had his arm broke. Many of the pigeons that roosted on the walls of the fort were killed; the ditch of the fort and adjoining roads were found covered with them and other birds that had suffered in the storm.

"The principal part of the fruit in the neighbouring gardens has been destroyed. The vineries in the Taz and Fort gardens are almost bare of leaves, as well as stripped of their clusters of luxuriant fruit. Baskets upon baskets, to the extent of hundreds of maunds of grapes, and peaches, and apples have been picked up, and given to the pigs. The Taz garden has sustained greater damage than any other:—many of the stately, shady, moor-fertile trees coeval with the Taz, and which added much to the grandeur of the building and adjoining landscape, have been torn up by the roots; while the branches of others have been wrenched from their trunk by the fury of the wind. The garden presents a scene of sad desolation; but fortunately the Taz itself has not been in the slightest degree injured."

Our correspondent mentions, as a remarkable circumstance, that large quantities of the rouie fish were killed in the river Jumnah, by the hail. Many of these fish were taken up in the morning after the storm as they floated dead on the surface of the water.

A still more extraordinary circumstance is mentioned, namely, that on the day succeeding the storm, cart loads of the hail, that had fallen the night before were collected by different individuals, and lodged in the ice pits at Agra. If there be no mistake in this part of the information, the hail stones must have been of an extraordinary size indeed to have withstood solution for so many hours,

S

—at the time that they were carried along in the carts, covered and protected no doubt from the heat, — the thermometer placed in the rays of the sun, rose to 135.

#### REMARKABLY LARGE ALLIGATOR KILLED ;

A MUCH MORE REMARKABLE FACT STATED

—THE REMAINS BEING EATEN RAW, BY  
THE NATIVES OF THE ADJACENT TOWN.

•• Though we have no reason to doubt the truth of this information, yet as it seems to us to be contrary to the general principles and practices of the Hindoos, we should be glad of any additional testimony from eye witnesses, in elucidation of this peculiarity.

*Extract of a Letter from Ghazee pore, dated  
21st April, 1811.*

“ ——— I subjoin a short account of an Alligator killed here a few days ago, which perhaps you may think deserves a place in the Literary Panorama.

“ Several very large Alligators having been observed for several days, about noon, to assemble at a particular spot near the bank of the river, two officers of his majesty's 67th regt. went out with a determination to shoot one of them, which they effected with a rifle gun. The animal, however, was not immediately brought on shore. He was picked up three days afterwards. The ball had entered the head, and passed out on a line leading directly under each eye. Several other balls had struck him on the body ; but were thrown off by the scales, without penetrating. Upon being measured, he was found to be 29 feet in length, and seven feet in circumference. The jaw from under each orbit of the eye, to its extremity, measured three feet, and contained 52 teeth in the upper, and 48 in the lower jaw. After separating the integuments, the knife passed through nearly eight inches of solid fat ; — upon opening the stomach there were found several half digested human limbs ; the heads of two children, and a very great number of small stones, which probably had been swallowed in order to assist digestion.

“ I was not previously aware that the natives of Hindoostan, who exclude almost all animals from their bill of fare, would condescend to eat the flesh of the alligator, but the fact was incontestably proved on this occasion ; for on our coming away after the dissection, an immense number of people came from the city of Ghazee pore, and having cut the remains of the animal that we had left, into small morsels, the whole was almost immediately devoured by the crowd, who seemed delighted with their meal : the bones were picked and not a particle except the bones and scales were left.”

#### LIST OF MR. CUMBERLAND'S WORKS.

[See his *Life in our Biographical Memoirs of Eminent Persons deceased between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 1811, in the Supplement to Literary Panorama, Vol. X. p. 1249.*]

The following is a list of the works of the late Richard Cumberland, Esq. so far as they are known or have been gathered into volumes. The number of fugitive prices that owe their origin to the ready pen of this fertile writer is very great. Several of them which were in possession of the Panorama have already made their appearance in its volumes ; and others will be inserted, as occasion serves.

Classed. I. *Theology*. 1. Sermons. 2. Evidences of the Christian Religion. 3. Translations of the Psalms. 11. *Heroic Poetry*. 1. Calvary, or the Death of Christ. 2. The Exodiad ; written in conjunction with Sir J. B. Burges. — III. *Dramatic Works*. 1. The Banishment of Cicero, a Dramatic Poem in five Acts. 2. Caractacus. 3. The Summer's Tale. 4. The Brothers. 5. The Fashionable Lover. 6. The West Indian. 7. The Cholerick Man. 8. Timon of Athens, altered from Shakespeare. 9. Note of Hand, or a Trip to Newmarket. 10. Mysterious Husband. 11. The Battle of Hastings. 12. Box Lobby Challenge. 13. Calypso, an Opera. 14. The Impostors. 15. The Widow of Delphi, or the Descent of the Deities. 16. The Carmelite, a Tragedy. 17. False Impressions. 18. The Natural Son. 19. The Dependant. 20. Days of Yore. 21. Ward of Nature. 22. First Love. 23. The Jew. 24. The Country Attorney. 25. The Walloons. 26. Wat Tyler. 27. The Clouds. 28. The Sailor's Daughter. — IV. *Unpublished Dramatic Pieces*. 1. The elder Brutus. 2. The false Demetrius. 3. Tiberius in Caprea. 4. Torrendall. — V. *Fugitive Pieces*. 1. Verses on the Accession of his present Majesty. 2. A Poem after the manner of Goldsmith's Retaliation. 3. Verses on the Bust of the Prince of Wales. 4. An irregular Ode to the Sun ; composed at Theswick. 5. Ode to the late Dr. James. 6. Lines to the late Earl of Mansfield. 7. Epilogue to the Arab. 8. Verses in Honour of Romney, and Sir Joshua Reynolds. 9. Verses to Richard Sharpe, Esq. who first suggested the idea of Mr. Cumberland's Memoirs. 10. Verses presented to the late Princess Amelia, by Lady Albinia Cumberland, the author's daughter-in-law. 11. Verses to Nelson. 12. Affectation. 13. Avarice. 14. Verses to the Prince of Wales. 15. Verses to Mr. Pitt. 16. Chorusses in the Appraiser. — VI. *Miscellaneous*. 1. Translations from the *Troades* of Seneca. 2. Curtius rescued from the Gulph. 3. A short sketch of Sack-

ville's character, dedicated to the Earl of Dorchester. 4. *The Observer*, in five volumes. 5. An accurate catalogue of the paintings in the King of Spain's palace. 6. Anecdotes of eminent painters in Spain. 7. *Memoirs of his own Life*, 2 volumes 4to. 8. Preface to *Tipper's Review*.—VII. *Novels*. 1. *Arundel*, 2 volumes. 2. *John de Lancaster*. 3. *Henry*, 4 volumes.—VIII. *Pamphlets*. 1. A Letter to the Right Rev. Bishop of Oxford. 2. A pamphlet in opposition to the Bishop of Llandaff's proposal for equalizing the revenues of the English bishopricks.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE ATROCITIES LATELY  
COMMITTED IN THE METROPOLIS.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

SIR,—The late atrocities in the metropolis have set every thinking mind on the alert; and plans of many different kinds have been devised and promulgated to meet, and if possible to prevent the recurrence of, such dreadful evils. Private discourse has been much engrossed with the extent of robberies and the increase of robbers, as well around as in the metropolis, including a sort of desperation that leads to consequences more than usually fatal. It has also occupied the attention of the bench: the chairman of the sessions lately stated in open court, the necessity of applying some remedy to the evil; and he solemnly recommended the consideration of the subject to his brethren in the magistracy: we know also that parliament itself has directed enquiries into the matter:—but, Sir, I apprehend that these public notices have not yet suggested the real cause of the mischief; and consequently, that the cure they may propose will not be radical. Under this idea I submit a few thoughts to your readers.

What are the causes of robbery and violence? Is it to be supposed that the perpetrators find gratification in shedding of blood? Surely not: they plunder, not as the end but as the means of gratification. Neither does their gain by plunder terminate on themselves; but they distribute to those associates by whom they were previously prompted to execute their violences. It is impossible for any who has not been a professed thief for a long while, to describe ALL their associates: but as I happen to have had particular information on a part of that unhappy class, I think, by communicating by means of your work what I do know, I may draw the attention of the public to one great cause of the evil, and thereby may contribute my little assistance to the suppression of mischiefs so enormous.

It has been the lot of my life to be able to trace up the cause of the depredations which infest the public, from the persons who ex-

ecute them to those on account of whom they are executed, and by whom they (often) are planned. I mean to say, that the illicit intercourse of the sexes, is the first grand cause of this depravity. Its usual course, or progress, is a connection formed by a youth with a bad woman, commonly a prostitute met with in the streets: to this guilt succeeds a hardened state of mind, which induces an insensibility to reproof whether from conscience or from friendship. The reason is evident: whatever relents a youth might be supposed to feel, or to be half inclined to indulge, in compliance with the arguments and representations of those whom he regards, they are laughed at, scorned, counteracted, by the Syren arts of his abandoned female; and every time he has suffered his convictions to be overcome, he is impatient to plunge into deeper guilt than before, by way of demonstrating the triumph of her delusions. I was once shewn, in Holborn, by a juryman, a woman, *still young*, who had caused the condemnation of six men at the Old Bailey, at different times. The fact was notorious; but as she had only employed them, and never accompanied them, she remained unpunished. She was, I say, roaming that public thoroughfare in search of prey, in open day; and though, I had sufficient reason to believe this, and my friend had a convincing persuasion of it, yet what could either of us do? But, I say, had this woman been removed in time, surely five out of the six which she hanged might have been saved. This leads me, then, to the first induction from my reasoning: and, from my view of things, I say, REMOVE PROSTITUTION; AND YOU REMOVE ROBBERY.

I am aware that the answer—"it is impossible to remove prostitution," will be returned. I therefore, at present, qualify this request, by saying remove PUBLIC prostitution. Whatever is public, a public cause of distress, to individuals, to families, to connections, to tradesmen, to cities, and to society at large, surely comes under the cognizance of magistrates, of the clergy, of parochial officers, of housekeepers, of parents and guardians, and in short of all who wish well to the interests of the community. I desire to impress strongly on the minds of the virtuous, that the suppression of THIS vice, is their interest, their honour, and would be their glory: no longer robbery! no longer murder would prevail! We might then walk the streets in safety: we might sleep securely in our beds. Nightly depredations would be rare. That I may by encouragement assist in this undertaking, allow me to hint at what support it would receive on the principles of a common cause, as clearly appears from the resolutions of a committee formed in a parish greatly suffering under the evil

complained of, which resolutions have also been sent round to the parishes comprized in the city and liberties of Westminster:—why not quicken these resolutions into life in every parish of our overgrown metropolis?

*Haymarket.*

F. S.

At a Committee of Inquiry into the Nuisance of Prostitutes walking in the Streets,

PRESENT

Several of the Inhabitants of the Parish of Saint Martin's in the Fields.—It was resolved, —That the following Representation should be circulated by the chairman.

*To the Minister and Gentlemen of the Select Vestry of the Parish of*

It is with much diffidence that a Committee of the Parish of Saint Martin's in the Fields, presume to address other parishes than their own: but the important subject on which they have now for a considerable time been engaged, viz. "The consideration of remedying the dreadful nuisance of Prostitutes walking in the streets," has every day increased their solicitude, that some means might be adopted to remedy so distressing an evil.—It is under this impression, that they beg leave to request the attention of the respectable Parish of \_\_\_\_\_ to the same subject.—They are aware that the same reason must exist in that Parish as in their own; and they are equally sensible that in that Parish, there are characters, who, if they would enter into the matter, might be the happy instruments of effecting a reformation that would soon repay all their labour and attention by the most exquisite satisfaction; a satisfaction which would only cease with their existence.

In a few words, permit us to point out some of the evils resulting from Prostitutes being permitted to walk the streets.—In the first place, it must be obvious, that youth, being continually assailed by them, are in a state of the greatest temptation;—that, however desirous a Parent or Master may be, to preserve the morals of those under his care, it seems next to impossible to prevent their being drawn into the snare; and can any of us, who from our own observations and experience have known the difficulty of avoiding temptation, say to what an extent it may, and indeed too often does lead such unhappy youth; who, when too late, with his afflicted parents, may deplore the miserable consequences of having yielded to a connexion by which he suffers in his health, his morals and his peace?—while the master sustains injury from the purloining of his property, to support that connexion; and the afflicted parent finds all his prospects of comfort in the future credit, and virtuous industry of his child, for ever blasted.

Secondly,—It must be evident that while Prostitutes are permitted to walk the streets, they will always become the ready instruments, and that in fact, they are the assistants of pickpockets, and of thieves and murderers: of profligates of every description; as they are a principal and leading cause of their depredations.—It will therefore appear, that by removing this leading evil, you destroy the principal sinews by which many other species of vice and dishonesty are enabled to act with so much disastrous vigour.

Thirdly,—Those who have any regard for decency must lament, that the public streets should be annoyed, as they are, by women of this description, who have of late years greatly increased in numbers, and, if possible, in loose, disorderly and abandoned conduct.—Their audacious deportment; their obscene and profane language; uttered in the hearing of modest females, whose business leads them to pass the streets, or who necessarily remain in the kitchens and lower parts of the houses, render them a nuisance absolutely intolerable.

Notwithstanding such is the case, and notwithstanding, as this committee beg leave to observe, the existing laws are abundantly severe; yet they are not adapted to the present state of society. It is possible with persons so completely depraved, a milder course might be more effectual than that which is now adopted. Wicked and abandoned beyond all power of belief, as a very large proportion of these unfortunate women are, they are notwithstanding our fellow creatures; they were once innocent and are therefore objects of compassion; and more than this, their very vice has originated with our own sex.—Their increasing depravity is to be attributed to them; and if strict justice was administered;—on them, the greatest weight ought undoubtedly to fall.—We therefore in commiseration to these poor wretches, wish to reflect, that from the moment of their first deviation from virtue which set a bar between these unfortunate females and the society of the virtuous, they have been gradually and unavoidably sinking into the lamentable and wretched state in which we now find them; and totally destitute of those rational comforts which every other class of society is aspiring after.

The views of the Committee, are therefore by no means to treat them with unqualified severity; on the contrary, while they would banish them from the streets, and thus put them out of sight as means of temptation; they would wish that parish Asylums should be provided for them, that they should be kept in retirement, and employed, until they can, after a certain probation, be either restored to their friends or safely placed again in society.—We are aware of some difficulties that would at first sight make it appear im-

possible to execute such a plan.—One is the *expence*,—but, when we consider the extent of the evil; its tendency to corrupt the minds and morals of male servants; with the well known and excessive depredations that continually molest shopkeepers of all descriptions, the additional tax to support such expence would be comparatively light.—The greatest difficulty probably is the necessary care of Parochial Institutions of this kind: and yet were they conducted under the care of proper matrons, selected by the ministers, church-wardens, overseers, and a judicious committee of the inhabitants of each parish, it is hoped that eventually it would not prove to be so a great burden as at first sight it might be imagined.—

Permit us to add, that however beneficial to the public and to the objects themselves, such a reformation might be; it might nevertheless be extensively and ultimately impracticable without the interference of the legislature. The laws at present are insufficient to realize it. But there could be little difficulty in framing such a bill as might receive the sanction of parliament, establishing such regulations and coercive powers as should ensure the suppression of this enormous evil.—Such a law, while it operated as an act of humanity towards the miserable individuals who are the immediate sufferers, would relieve others from an inexpressible calamity, to which, from local situation, and in following their fair and honorable pursuits in life; they, their children, their apprentices, and their servants are at present unavoidably exposed.

#### PROPOSED NEW ARRANGEMENT OF THE ALPHABET, FOR LEARNERS.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

SIR,—Having been assiduously engaged for several years in constructing a system of *Short-hand* (which I purpose at some future time, to submit to public inspection), it has come within the course of my studies, to pay a more than common attention to the elements of literature, as contained in what is usually called the *Alphabet*. Among the variety of ideas which the nature of the subject, and other incidental circumstances, would naturally suggest in my mind, some, I suppose, are novel; others, though not entitled to that distinction, have dwelt on it with more than ordinary force. Of the one or the other of those classes, are the ideas I am now about to submit to the consideration of the friends of your liberal and widely circulated miscellany. The judicious will not cry out *innovation!* and therefore despise it; for what is all *improvement* but *innovation*? must science be stationary, or shackled with old forms, because some timid minds are disposed to ap-

prehend danger where it does not exist? Let such persons, however, be assured that I am not about to attempt either that which a Roman emperor, or which an ancient French monarch was unable, in the plenitude of authority to accomplish,—the former, to introduce a new letter into the alphabet; and the latter, integral characters for such simple powers as were represented by more than one ordinary letter. It is my less authoritative, but, perhaps, not less judicious proposal to *recommenda re-arrangement* merely, of the twenty-six letters composing the vernacular alphabet; and in this I am encouraged by the following observation of the celebrated and learned Bishop Wilkins, who in page 14 of his “*Essay towards a Real Character, and a Philosophical Language*,” remarks that —“The order of the alphabets (of all tongues) is inartificial and confused, without any such methodical distribution as were requisite for their particular natures and differences; the vowels and consonants being promiscuously huddled together, without any distinction; whereas, in a regular alphabet, the vowels and consonants should be reduced into *classes*, according to their several kinds, with such an order of precedence and subsequence as their natures will bear; this being the proper end and design of that which we call *method*, to separate the heterogeneous, and put the homogeneous together, according to some rule of precedence.”

I am particularly intent on submitting this principle to public consideration at this time, when the most strenuous efforts are making to instruct the lower orders of the community, by *new and easy methods*; because my proposal is calculated to facilitate improvement, by simplifying the principles of knowledge; and reducing to order those elements which hitherto have been presented to us in absolute disorder, thrown together, as it were, at hazard. I would, therefore, suggest

*First*,—That as there is in nature, so there should be in the arrangement of the letters, a proper *coherence*, beginning with the most simple powers, and proceeding in due gradation to the most complex; by such means a novice (whether infant or adult) on commencing his career would be accelerated in his purpose in a surprising degree, as his eye, his ear, his organs of speech, his memory, and all his reasoning faculties would be aided by the dependence subsisting between the several gradations. Why the letter *a* must necessarily stand as the first letter in the alphabet, no stronger reason can be given, than that of the most remote antiquity; but all the subsequent letters have not even this plea, as they are not placed in the same order in the earliest records, or in the alphabets of many living languages. The present English arrangement is, indeed, of *Saxon* origin;



but as we are not very tenacious to retain the other customs of those barbarians, why should we adhere to one so evidently unnecessary? Let us then henceforth arrange the letters in the order of *vowels and consonants*, with the *aspirate*, or *h*, intervening; that being clearly its natural place. The sequence of the five vowels need not be disturbed, as they already fall into the division of *open* and *close*. The alphabet would stand more correctly in this order:—*a e i o u, h, p b m, f v w, t d n, l r, s c z, y j k q g x*. It will be observed, that each class begins with that power which is the easiest to be pronounced, and it ends with the *flat*, or most *compressed* modification of it; consequently the letters increase in force, after the same manner as the notes ascend in a *musical scale*: and this brings me to my next suggestion, which is

*Secondly*.—That the relative properties or modifications of sound will be most accurately perceived by the learner, and, therefore, most easily impressed on his mind, by causing him, as often as may be necessary, to repeat the series of consonants with the second vowel power annexed to each, and not as he would be *partially* taught to do by the old method in the cases of *b, c, d*, &c.: but, instead of saying *aitch* to articulate in one breath *he*, whereby the learner will immediately discover the property of *h*, or the *aspirate* mark. Let him then proceed to say, instead of *pe be em* (which certainly are names for the letters respectively; but convey by the old arrangement no systematic idea of their powers) *pe be me*, and he will perceive by the motion of his organs of speech the true distinction between one place on the scale of sounds and the next. Proceeding with *fe ve we* (the natives of London will find an advantage here) *te de ne* and *le re* to what is usually called *es*, the learner may be informed of the circumstance of *c* bearing occasionally the same power as *s*, and occasionally that of *k* in the next class; he may, therefore, say (which will be the only anomaly in this mode of pronunciation) *es ce ze, ye je ke que ge* (to be sounded hard as in *geese*) *xe* (which is nearly the Greek name, *csi*). By this procedure our alphabet would follow the analogy of the Hebrew and Greek in the important particular of uniformly commencing the names of the several letters with their respective powers, as *Aleph, Beth, Gimel, Daleth, He*, &c.; and *Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta*, &c.

But I am not without apprehension that whatever advantages philologists may discern in this plan, it will never meet with adoption;—because, however forcibly and successfully it may operate as a *lesson* to the learner by way of teaching him the powers and true distinctions of the letters, unless the mode of teaching by *literal* spelling be

exploded, [which is, in my judgment rationally, recommended by some persons] and *syllabic* spelling substituted, the monotony produced by the frequent repetition of *c*, will render literal and audible spelling indistinct, if not totally impracticable; thus, *benefit* would be spelled so as to sound *be-e-ne-e-fe-i-te*: how much better than such a method would it be to direct the learner to say promptly—*ben-e-fit*!

As it is likely that this subject has engaged the attention of some among your numerous ingenious correspondents; I beg leave to add, that I shall feel extremely obliged by any communications of their remarks; or any additional information.

I am, Sir,  
Yours, &c.

London,  
Feb. 11th. B. HANBURY.

## OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

### AMERICA, UNITED STATES.

*Estimates for the Year 1812, founded on a Peace Establishment. Treasury Department, Dec. 31, 1811.*

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith the estimates of the appropriations proposed for the service of the year 1812; also a statement of the receipts and expenditures at the Treasury, for the year ending on the 30th of September, 1811.

The appropriations, as detailed in the estimates, amount in the whole, to six millions seven hundred and eighty-five thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars seventy-six cents. viz. :—

For the Civil List.....	638,690 94
For miscellaneous expenses, including the additional estimate at foot for Indian trading houses	339,227 42
For the intercourse with foreign nations .....	142,000
For the military establishment, including 164,500 dollars for the Indian department.....	3,161,277 80
For the naval establishment, including the marine corps.....	2,504,669 60

Dol... 6,785,865 76

The estimate of the Secretary of the war-department is calculated on the whole number of troops authorised by law; but it does not include the permanent annuities to certain Indian tribes, nor the annual appropriation of 200,000 dollars for furnishing arms for the militia, those objects being provided for by permanent laws. The sums which may be actually expended in the year 1812, for those objects, are not therefore included in the aggregate above stated.

*Navy*.—The Secretary of the American Navy (Mr. Hamilton) has been officially call-

ed upon for a return of all vessels of war of the United States which are in actual service; and of all those laid up in ordinary, with the time necessary to equip them. The vessels in actual service are as follows:—

Frigate, President, 44 guns; ditto, Essex, 32; ship, John Adams, 20; brig, Argus, 6.—Station, Rhode Island, under the command of Commodore Rodgers.

Frigate, United States, 44 guns; ditto, Congress, 36; Wasp, 16; brig, Nautilus, 14.—Station, Hampton-roads, under the command of Commodore Decatur.

Frigate, Constitution 44 guns; ship, Hornet, 16.—Foreign service.

Brig, Syren, 16 guns; Viper, 10.—Station, New Orleans, commander, Captain Shaw.

Brig, Vixen, 14 guns; Enterprize, 14.—Station, South Carolina, commander, Captain Campbell.

Brig, Oneida, 16 guns, Lieut. Woolsey.

The Chesapeake, Constellation, New York, Adams, and Boston frigates, are stated to be out of repair, and that it would require six months to refit them; and the expense attending the same about 480,000 dollars.

These constitute the whole of the American navy.

*Coinage.*—A message was received from the President, inclosing a report of the director of the mint of the United States, giving an account of the coins issued during the last year. Ordered to be printed. There have been coined, the last year,

Gold..... 92,581 pieces, 497,905 ds. value.

Silver, 1,266,324 pieces, 608,340 ds. value.

Copper, 281,165 pieces, 2,595 ds. 95ct. value.

*Murderous Duel.*—[For the disposition of the Americans to duel, vide Panorama, Vol. XI. p. 293. The following melancholy and barbarous instance but too justly warrants the censures in that article.]—Extract from a letter, dated Norfolk, Dec. 2: "Young Mercer (an officer in the United States Navy, and nephew to General Mercer) received an insult from the Mate of some merchantman—a challenge followed, and yesterday evening, about sun-down, they met within a mile of the town; their distance of fighting was only sufficient for them not to touch the body with each other's pistol—the word was given—both fired, and both fell dead. The whole town is in an uproar, The seconds sought safety by flight, leaving their dead comrades without a soul near them. Their bodies were brought to town last evening, and will this day be interred."

*Dreadful Fire at a Theatre.*—Richmond, Dec. 27. Last night the play-house in this city was crowded with an unusual audience: there could not have been less than six hundred persons in the house. Just before the conclusion of the play, the scenery caught

fire, and in a few minutes the whole building was wrapt in flames. It is already ascertained that *sixty-one* persons were devoured by that terrific element. We are informed that the scenery took fire in the back part of the house, by the raising of a chandelier;—that the boy, who was ordered by some of the players to raise it, stated, that if he did so, the scenery would take fire; when he was commanded in a peremptory manner to hoist it. The boy obeyed, and the fire was instantly communicated to the scenery. He gave the alarm in the rear of the stage, and requested some of the attendants to cut the cords, by which the combustible materials were suspended. The person whose duty it was to perform this business became panic struck, and sought his own safety. This unfortunately happened at a time when one of the performers was playing near the orchestra, and the greatest part of the stage was obscured from the audience by a curtain. The fire falling from the scenery, upon the performer, was the first notice which the people had of their danger. Even then, many supposed it to be a part of the play, and were, for a little time, restrained from flight by a cry from the stage that there was no danger.

*There was but one door for the greatest part of the audience to pass.* Men, women, and children were pressing upon each other, while the fire was seizing upon those behind; who, urged by the flames, pushed those out who were nearest to the windows; and people of every description began to fall one upon another, some with their clothes on fire; some half burned.

All of those who were in the pit escaped, and had cleared themselves from the house before those who were in the boxes could get down; and the door was for some time empty. Those from above were pushing each other down the steps, when the hindmost might have got out by leaping into the pit.

In addition to the list now given, it is believed that at least sixty others perished, whose names are not yet ascertained.

[Here follows the names of sixty-two persons, among whom are the Governor of the Province and his Lady.]

This instance is another to be added to the awful list of theatres destroyed by fire given in sundry volumes of our work. [Compare Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 92. VII. 67.] It appears, also, that this building by its construction sinned absolutely against those rules which we deemed it our duty to suggest as demanding conformity in buildings in which multitudes assemble. They may be seen in Vol. III. page 410, *et al.* This afflicting event adds weight to our opinion, and that of the best informed among us: and whether these

repeated conflagrations be, or be not, judgments inflicted from Heaven on the vices with which theatrical institutions are peculiarly charged; they are certainly judgments on that criminal negligence and want of forethought which but too often marks the conduct of those who adopt this way of life as the mean of their subsistence. *One door of exit!* when there ought to have been *SIX*, at least: no extra communications! which had there been, it is acknowledged, that more, many more, might have been saved from the flames!!!

#### AMERICA, SOUTH.

It is impossible that we should convey to our readers any correct idea of the scene of disturbance and bloodshed, which some of the finest parts of this Continent exhibit. What accounts we receive are so disfigured by party spirit, and are in themselves so incomplete that we place but little confidence in them: and therefore have refrained from introducing many of these bloody specimens of the Corsican's philanthropy. Not wholly to leave them unrecorded, we insert the following: the confusion and violence which prevail are strongly marked; and are indeed the only distinct features of the communication.

*Insurrection.*—Mexico, Nov. 13. The convoy of silver, which was detained at Guertaro, (90 leagues from Mexico) is expected to arrive here to-morrow. It brings, according to some, 1,600 bars (800 cwt.), according to others only 600 (300 cwt.)

The accounts from Guanajuato, (seventy-five leagues from Mexico) reach to the 6th instant, and state that the army under Callaga, composed of 4,000 infantry and 900 cavalry, was moving towards Zitacuato, where the principal corps of the insurgents is. The division of General Garcia Conde is also approaching, after having inflicted many severe punishments in Lagos, where, on the 10th of last month, the insurgent Chief Aranda, and a female leader, were shot.

Other three divisions of the Viceroy's troops have failed in taking the insurgent Garcia, who, with 600 horse, in the province of Valladolid, laughs at all the efforts made against him. The town of St. Miguel the Grand, in the same province, has been once more laid under contribution; which is the case with every place as soon as the troops of the Viceroy leave it. It is only in New Galicia that there is some degree of tranquillity, which is owing to the activity of the troops in that province, who have been formed into four divisions, each of which guards a district. In the other provinces, the go-

vernment dreads a commotion, in consequence of the destitute state into which they are thrown. Such are the deficiencies of supplies, that even the wealthy classes of the inhabitants are glad to dress themselves in hides. The points which now give the greatest uneasiness are the provinces of Oaxaca and Puebla. The insurrection has become general on the southern coast. Nine towns in Oaxaca have rebelled; and though 1000 men have been sent against them from the capital of the province, it is thought they will not be easily reduced to submission.

In Puebla (a city of 8,000 inhabitants, between Mexico and Vera Cruz) a slight commotion had before taken place; but this day an express has arrived with intelligence, that the whole road is infested with parties of insurgents, who have cut off a detachment of troops, and taken a courier from Vera Cruz, charged with dispatches for this government, and who was also the bearer of some topazes, intended as a present from Mr. Cochrane Johnstone to the deceased Archbishop. The couriers have had to change their route, and the troops which were conducting prisoners to Vera Cruz had to leave them at Puebla and take to flight. It is known that the insurgent General Morelos is with a numerous body in Mixteca, in the province of Oaxaca.

Vera Cruz, Nov. 18. The British frigate Hyperion is about to sail without money, FOR THERE IS NONE, nor will there be any for a long time. So great a scarcity was never known before. Trade, the working of the mines, and the labours of agriculture, are all suspended. The communications are all intercepted, the towns and treasures plundered, and in fact, all is confusion and disorder. Several families have already made preparations for emigrating, and all would do it if they had the means. The insurrection in the centre of the kingdom continues the same as ever, with only this difference, that the insurgents are no longer routed as they were before, and the provinces of Puebla and Oaxaca have already begun to produce innumerable parties. The whole of the southern coast is in complete insurrection, under the direction of Morelos; so that the vessel which came from Manilla could not enter Acapulco.

The carnage has already destroyed 20,000 human beings.

#### AUSTRIA.

*New Quicksilver Mines.*—Vienna, December. The quicksilver mines lately discovered in Carinthia are expected to prove extremely advantageous to Austria. It is proposed to call them, *New-Idria*; but whether this name will remain to them is not known.

*Strangers superabundant.*—Vienna, Dec. 7. Strangers finding a great advantage in re-

siding here because of our paper-money, arrive in swarms. It is certain that their coin when converted into bank-bills, enables them to spend a nominally greater sum, yet to live at a rate really cheaper than they can do any where else. Nevertheless, lodgings become daily scarcer; and the inhabitants of Vienna being forced to pay more for their dwellings, the police has taken measures to diminish the number of interlopers; several have received orders to depart.

*State of Literature.*—Vienna, Dec. 18. Literature supports itself in Austria, and the commerce in books would prove tolerably profitable, if our paper money did not lose as it does in the foreign exchanges. The spirit of official censure is moderated, and only those works are stopped from the press, the tendency of which is absolutely blameable. Many of our journals and periodical works enjoy a well earned reputation as well abroad as at home. But at Vienna, as throughout Germany, there is a strong complaint of *literary pirates*; and government has not hitherto been able to prevent this criminal branch of industry.

*Finances. Small Notes suppressed.*—Vienna, Jan. 8. An edict published this day by government, directs the cancelling of the last class of bank-bills, that is to say, those of one and of two florins: they will be taken against bills of exchange, or in daily currency, no longer than to the end of the month, and during the following six months they will be taken only by the collectors of public money. Silver coins, value ten and five kreutzers, will be immediately issued to furnish the public with change.

*Population of Vienna, for 1811.*—In 1811 the barriers of Vienna enclosed 7,063 houses, being 36 more than in 1810:—containing 58,970 families, 1,092 more than in 1810: amounting to 216,200 persons, 9,800 more than in 1810: to which must be added 40,000 strangers. Among this number are enumerated 880 ecclesiastics, 126 more than in 1810;—4,390 nobles, 262 more than in 1810;—10,177 citizens, 42 less than in 1810.

*Cotton grown in the Provinces.*—The Austrian governors in the Bannat and Sclavonia have directed experiments to be made on the culture of cotton in the provinces under their jurisdiction. The result has been that the plant comes to maturity favourably;—the cotton was gathered in September. The ensuing spring will probably see this species of culture greatly extended.

*City burnt.*—On the first of October, a great part of the city of Kaaden in Bohemia, was reduced to ashes. In the space of three hours 243 houses, the town-hall, the church, the justice-hall, &c. were entirely consumed.

## DENMARK.

Dec. 14. *Exchange on Hamburgh, 773.*

— 27. 768 for 100.

*New and beautiful Map.*—Copenhagen, Dec. 28. The map of the island of Bornholm engraved by M. Angelo at the expense of the Society of Sciences, is now published: it is comparable to the most beautiful foreign maps in respect to the execution of the engraving.

*Prices of Beef.*—Elsinore, Dec. 23. The price of beef here is fixed by magisterial edict, of the 14th instant, at 35 to 37 skellings (17½d. to 18½d. sterling) per pound.

*Copenhagen and its Inhabitants, described by a recent German Writer.*—A German literary journal gives extracts from a work by the late M. Calligen, councillor of state and director general of the academy of surgery, established at Halle, entitled *Physical Picture of Copenhagen*. This performance is written in the Danish language, and contains new and interesting information on the state of that city. The population of Copenhagen is considerably increased: in 1800 the inhabitants were reckoned at 87,391; in 1806 they were found to be 97,438; in 1809, they exceeded 100,000. The climate is very disagreeable, by reason of prevailing humidity, united to the ever changing temperature, and the violence of the winds. Even the Norwegians and the Swedes complain of the cold, although the thermometer gives + b. 17° of Reaumur for the medium temperature of the year. Rheumatisms and chills are the prevailing diseases. The natives of Copenhagen are, generally speaking, of middling stature, light hair and pale complexions: the women are remarkable for countenances bespeaking mildness and candour; but regular beauties are rare. Benevolence is one of the characteristic features of the inhabitants of the Danish metropolis. An acquaintance with foreign languages is general; French, English, German, Italian, Spanish are spoken. The want of order in the interior of family arrangements, with a luxury disproportionate to the abilities of those who display it, are two sources of vexation to individuals. The number of marriages have diminished in the same ratio as the population has increased.

The author details other particulars of the manner of living in Copenhagen, among which the imitation of natural objects by painting, in splendid dinners, is distinguished. A table well loaded, and even sumptuously, is in high repute. The consumption of tea, sugar, and coffee, is very great: that of the last mentioned article amounts to 1,500,000lb. annually. The populace not having good wines, nor even good beer, console themselves with an habitual use of brandy; which this

author deems, and justly, a national misfortune.

The administration of the public hospitals with that of mendicity in general, may serve for models in their kind. The latter, however, is barely adequate to the assistance demanded by the indigent, the number of which is lamentably increased since the bombardment. In the twenty-five years from 1750 to 1775 the number of deaths constantly exceeded that of births: but since the improvements adopted in bringing up children, the establishments of beneficence, and the medical police, improvements which may be dated in 1776 and 1777, the births have often been found to exceed the deaths in an extraordinary proportion for so great a city. Suicides are very frequent: almost as frequent as in London; for according to a very moderate calculation one resident in every thousand ends his days by his own hands. In addition to that misery which inevitably attends on luxury and debauchery; superstition, unhappy love and the reading of novels, are the ordinary causes of the disposition to this crime.

#### FLANDERS.

*Statistics, 1810, 1811.*—In the city of Ghent the number of births during the year 1810 was 2,019; the number of deaths was 1,865: increase 154. The number of marriages was 465. In 1811, the number of births was 2,169; that of deaths was 1,829: increase 340. The number of marriages was 442.

#### FRANCE.

*Paintings for the Church of St. Denis.*—Paris, Oct. 27. Ten large pictures have lately been ordered for the decoration of the imperial church of St. Denis. The subjects are to be taken from the history of that church, from its foundation by King Dagobert, to its restoration by Napoleon the Great! The first picture is to represent Dagobert inspecting in person the building of the first portal of the church. The second picture is to be the dedication of this structure by Charlemagne, who caused the greater part of it to be built. The third is St. Louis receiving the *oriflamme* [sacred standard] at his departure for the Crusade in 1147. Philip the Hardy, carrying on his shoulder the corpse of his father St. Louis, which he had brought from the Holy Land to St. Denis, will be the subject of the fourth picture. Before the revolution there were standing by the road side, seven crosses placed at equal distances, which marked the places where Philip rested while carrying, religiously on his shoulders, the remains of the Royal Saint. The other pictures will represent, 1. The obsequies of Dagobert, the first of the French monarchs who was interred at St. Denis. 2. Peter the Vene-

erable bringing the corpse of Abelard to St. Denis, and committing it in charge to the Abbé Suger. 3. Charles V. visiting the church of St. Denis. 4. The Emperor Napoleon inspecting the plans for the restoration and embellishment of this church. 5. The reintegration of the statues and funeral monuments of the kings, &c. which had been destroyed during the early part of the revolution. The best French painters will be employed on these imperial works.

*On English Boxers.*—The French papers have lately indulged themselves in several contemptuous remarks on the assemblages of amateurs of boxing which from time to time are formed in this country—they serve, say they, to make known *les mœurs bizarres et les plaisirs cruels de cette nation*.

Among other things they are puzzled to translate the terms of the *science*: the word *flash-men* has proved their *Opprobrium traducteurorum*. We translate a note on this perplexing subject. "It is not possible to render into French this term *flash-men*, which in England is used to denote those who attach a special importance to athletic exercises; and especially to the abuses to which they give rise. They form a class apart, and pride themselves on being distinguished by their taste, their dress, and their manners. What is most remarkable is, that this ridiculous propensity, which might be thought almost endemic in England does not exclude, in some of these persons, knowledge of various kinds, talents and virtue which seem to be altogether foreign from the art of giving *plumpers* and *cross buttocks*, of riding races, of keeping game cocks, of leaping wide ditches, of knowing as jockies at the race ground, all that can be known, of boxing, of jollification and gluttony, and of laying foolish and extravagant wagers."

#### *Charcoal used against Cutaneous Disorders.*

—Paris, Dec. It is an opinion current among the orientals that the men employed in the commerce in oil, with which their clothes and their persons are continually soaked, have nothing to dread from the plague. It is equally thought among us, that dealers in charcoal are exempt from cutaneous affections;—from scald head and the itch. This observation has suggested the application of a pomatum made of charcoal to the latter of these disorders. Doctors Billaut and Dewal have lately made several experiments on this subject, in the hospitals of Brest and Antwerp, with decisive success.

#### *Blowers: Cetaceous Fishes, taken.*—Dec.

7. Six fishing boats captured on the coast near Painpol, and carried them into the port of Porsdon, seventy fishes of the kind called *blowers*: the greater number of these fish weighed 2,000lbs. to 2,500lbs; and measured from 20 to 23 feet long, by 10 to 12 in



circumference. The extremely uncommon, and sudden appearance of this shoal of these enormous fish of the cetaceous class, is attributed to the excessive violence of the late storms of wind.

*Eagle killed; attacks Man.*—Paris, Jan. 18. A few days ago was killed at Moyeuve in the department of the Moselle, an eagle of extraordinary size. The manner in which this bird came by his death, has something in it worthy to figure in a collection of imaginary tales; but, the fact is attested by witnesses worthy of credit. M. G. was out shooting at crows. He took aim at one, and fired at him. At the instant when he stooped to pick up his game, the eagle darted on the sportsman, and seized him by the body. Astonished at such an attack, he had hardly power to struggle with his enemy, and hardly voice enough to call out for assistance. However, his situation was discovered; several persons ran to his aid; and the eagle was killed.

\*\*\* We suppose from his amusement that M. G. was a young sportsman; in which case this story, though somewhat romantic, is not impossible, or incredible. The measures of this bird are not given.

*Charities: Retreats for Age and Sickness, on partial Payment.*—From a little work lately published at Paris, intitled *Etrennes de la Charité* for 1812, we learn the following particulars of the charitable institutions in that city.

There are at Paris seven great hospitals: that of L'Hôtel Dieu, that of St. Antony, that of Necker, that of Baujon, that of St. Louis; that of *Enfants Malades*, (diseased children) and another appropriated to the distressed victims of libertinism. There are nine *hospices*, that of Bicêtre, that of the Salpêtrière, that des Menages, that of Incurables for Women, that of Incurables for Men, the Quinze-Vingts, the Orphans, boys; the Orphans, girls; and that of la Maternité (for lying-in women).

The Houses of Retreat of Mont Rouge, and St. Périne (at Chaillot) are intended for persons of each sex who have preserved some small, but settled income; admission is obtained into these establishments, by a moderate annual payment.

*La Maison de Santé*, faubourg St. Laurent, is instituted to receive, on payment of a small daily stipend, sick persons of either sex, whose circumstances are not sufficient to enable them to support the expense of medical attendance at home. This institution also performs vaccination on children, and employs in spinning, women and girls who are destitute of employment. Young women are also employed in needlework, under the appellation of *ouvrières de St. Paul*.

The house for female orphans, called St.

Sulpice, was re-established in 1805, by Mde. de Lezean, an ancient *religieuse* of the Visitation. Six houses are now established under the name of *Congregation de la Mère de Dieu*, of which Mde. de Lezean is the superior. These houses are in favour of young girls, orphans of military men, members of the legion of honour. Each of them is competent to receive from 100 to 200 pupils. Besides these, there are societies for the deliverance of prisoners, for foundlings, for aged persons, and associations in each parish for benevolent purposes.

\*\*\* We are inclined to think that retreats for persons in years who have but small incomes, yet are not entirely without property, is a species of charity, that would be extremely acceptable in Britain: there are many widows who have seen their children die before them, and who have no friends by consanguinity to whom they may look for the attentions and services required by the infirmities of increasing years: the same may be said of widowers. To render the latter days of such persons comfortable, or at least to soothe the sorrows of the bereaved, were no inconsiderable benevolence. Similar remarks apply to the medical institution which receives *daily*—rather *weekly*, payments. There are many persons in London, and other great cities, who can ill afford to pay the daily visits of a physician, with those expences necessarily incurred by attendants and accommodations. It must, indeed, be said to the honour of many of our physicians, that where they have reason to believe that the payment of fees is burdensome, they multiply what they kindly term *friendly visits*, and take their fees at intervals only. Others,—we have an instance in our eye—take no fees on Sundays; they therefore visit on the Sunday such persons as they design to distinguish by this kindness, and who are selected by their judgment or good opinion. Others have different ways of accomplishing the same purpose. Notwithstanding this; an institution always open to receive those able to pay in part towards the expenses of their situation would be a great relief to the minds, as well as to the pockets and circumstances, of thousands. It would be much better than incurring expenses to the faculty, which, when amounting to heavy bills cannot be paid.

*Moths Destroyers of Wool: Prize for Preservation from.*—Among the prizes proposed by the Society for encouragement of National

Industry, there is one, the 18th, which concerns all good housewives as well as woollen manufacturers and dealers. We therefore insert it: the answer to it may prove generally useful.

The society proposes a prize of 1500 francs for the most efficacious method, at the same time easy of execution, and cheap, to preserve from the destruction occasioned by moths, all woollen stuffs, and wools themselves, without injuring the colour of the stuffs, or the health of man. The experiments must be decisive, authentic, and continued throughout one whole year. Three insects especially, are known as destructive of woollen stuffs.—The clothes moth (*tinia sarcitella*) wings yellowish silver grey—the curtain moth, wings yellowish white, except the upper which are brown at the base—The fur moth (*tinia pellionella*) wings grey lead colour and shining. All these moths are about the same size.

*Hearing restored to a Patient deaf and dumb.*—Paris. M. Itard, physician to the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb, has performed an operation on a youth named Dietz, aged 15 years, who was deprived of the enjoyment of hearing and of speech. The mode was by perforation of the ears. The first part of the operation was performed on the 2d of last July; the first injections were made four days afterwards; they began to pass by the mouth on the 12th. Young Dietz, who before had been insensible to the report of a cannon, gave towards the end of the month signs of emotion, arising from vertigo, and dulness in his head. A few days afterwards he was capable of hearing speech. At this acquisition he could not restrain his joy; his eyes brightened, and he seemed to have obtained a new source of delight. Several words were pronounced as lessons to him: these he repeated with tolerable facility. It was necessary to habituate him gradually to his new powers, lest too strong and too numerous sensations should have done as much harm as mild and gentle impressions might do good. This fact was demonstrated, when a musical instrument was first played before him. he was observed to tremble, to turn pale, and was ready to faint, in a moment; but quickly he experienced all the transports arising from a pleasure the intensity of which caused his cheeks to glow, his eyes to sparkle, his pulse to rise, his respiration to quicken; and, in short, which produced upon him a species of intoxication and delirium.

#### GERMANY.

*Exhibition of Fine Arts instituted.*—Stuttgart, Dec. 19. The king has directed that an exhibition of paintings and other productions of the fine arts, to which the works of artists in all parts of his dominions may be

admissible, shall be opened in a division of the apartments of the old chateau, to continue open during the whole month of May. The works executed for the embellishment of the royal chateau will be open to inspection during the same period.

*Statistics.*—Frankfort, Dec. 25. An exact enumeration of the population of our city states it at 40,000 individuals, not including the Jews. Their number used to be about 10 to 12,000. There are not more than 2,500 settled here as their residence. It is however true, that the number of goers and comers is very considerable.

*Horrors of the Conscription: Self-mutilation to avoid serving.*—French papers inform us that, the conscripts and the troops of the Rhenish Confederation, deserted in such numbers on their way to join the French armies in Spain, that *special orders* were given to the prefects, mayors, and other civil officers, to *patrolle all the roads*, and apprehend every suspicious person. Civil officers neglecting these orders, were threatened with heavy penalties and removal. Some idea of the hatred of a military life, particularly the service in Spain, may be formed from these orders, which state, that the deserters *travelled in companies* of from six to fifteen; that they publicly entered the towns, and, secure in their numbers, defied apprehension.

An article from the banks of the Maine, states, that *some hundreds of young people* in the duchy of Nassau and the departments of the Elbe, who were registered for the conscription, *had mutilated themselves*, to avoid serving. Many of the offenders had been apprehended.

*Experiment to instruct young Recruits; also, UNDERSTANDING communicated at the same time.*—The Munich gazette states, that counsellor Graser has, by order of his Majesty, made an experiment with great success on some young recruits, of his method of teaching children or adults to read and write, in the course of a month, *whatever may be their natural aptitude to learning*. Before the end of the month, these young scholars, who before did not know a letter, learned to write correctly, and read every thing presented to them. This method appears to be founded on the manner of writing. As soon as the pupils can write, they have also learned to read. The instruction they receive is not *mechanical* but *methodical*, and according to fixed principles, so that they can themselves correct any faults they may have committed in reading or writing; they learn, at the same time, to UNDERSTAND what they read and write.

\* \* \* What are our Bells and Lancasters to this? This gift of *understanding* is admirable!

*Merchants and Dealers punished.*—An imperial decree was published at Hamburgh on the 12th of January, enacting, that the individuals confined in the prisons, and condemned to labour on the public works, should be sent in *fetters* to such places as the Minister of Marine shall appoint. Those, however, are excepted, whose time will expire in less than six months, and those who within that time will attain the age of 70. Many of these unfortunate persons were merchants and agents, who have been involved in ruin, and are thus inhumanly punished, on suspicion of not having strictly adhered to the continental system.

## HUNGARY.

*New Salt, employed in making Glass.*—Buda, December. During several years the chemists have been endeavouring to discover an article that may answer the purposes of potash in making glass. M. Oestreicher, physician and naturalist, appears to have made this discovery; it is a native salt first known to himself, to which he has given the name of *sal admirabile nativum Hungaricum*. This substance is very plentiful in Hungary. M. Oestreicher has in the first instance employed it with success in medicine; but now, having found out a chemical process by which he is able to separate from it the sulphuric acid, inasmuch that what remains is pure natron, he uses it for the manufacture of all sorts of glass, even that of the finest kind.

## ITALY.

*Keepers of Mountain Road.*—Milan, Dec. 8. According to a late order, there will be placed keepers of the road from distance to distance on that part of the great road to Italy which crosses the Simplon mountain. These keepers will receive all travellers into houses to be constructed by government; will furnish them fire, food, and such other necessities as they may want. If travellers are surprised by night, or fall sick, these keepers will lodge them, and cause them to be carried from post house to post house, until they reach some inn, or more convenient residence.

*Dangerous Travelling: Banditti.*—Nov. 30. Robberies are very frequent. Travellers have been stopped and plundered on the high road to Naples. Two couriers have fallen into the hands of the banditti, and have been wounded. The police of Naples has published orders to the conductors of the stages called *vetturino*, not to attempt to travel unless 12 or 15 travellers form a body, which is to be escorted by 12 *gens d'armes* or dragoons. Three hundred men have been detached from Rome, to pursue these robbers and to clear the roads, if possible.

*Beggars received.*—Rome. There are to be two *dépos* de mendicité for this city: one

in the buildings belonging to the palace of St John de Lateran; which is to receive 600 beggars, men and boys: the other in the buildings attached to the convent of Santa Cruz de Gerosalemma, which are to receive 500 women and girls.

## NORWAY.

*New University established.*—Christiana, Dec. 12. Yesterday was celebrated here, with all possible solemnities, the decreed establishment of a Norwegian university. M. Beeh, bishop of the diocese, delivered a discourse suited to circumstances, which was preceded and followed by an ode, the composition of one of our best poets, and a highly esteemed musician. His serene highness prince Frederick of Hesse, vice-governor of the kingdom, honoured this truly national festivity with his presence, which concluded with a ball and supper, to which 500 persons were invited. There were also illuminations in the city; displaying several ingenious devices.

## PRUSSIA.

*Statistics: houses and population.*—Berlin, December. The last year the number of houses at Berlin was 7,352; that of inhabitants was 153,070. There are at Potsdam 1,330 houses: the number of inhabitants is 17,051.

## RUSSIA.

*Death of an eminent Artist.*—Petersburgh, Oct. 11. Count de Stroganow, Privy Counsellor, and First Chamberlain and President of the Academy of Arts, died yesterday, aged 77 years. He ended his days exactly at the time of the completion of the church of the Holy Virgin of Casan, which has been built under his direction. But he had not the happiness of assisting at the ceremony of its consecration, being taken ill the same day as was appointed for that solemnity. He will be buried in that church; where his monument will be the first of its kind.

*Improvement of the Course of Exchange in 1811.*—December. At the beginning of this year our course of exchange on Hamburgh was 6½ *sche* *lings*: it is now 9½ *sche* *lings*: it was on Paris 78 *centimes*: it is now 112 *centimes*.

*Newly invented Sugar, and its Preparation.*—The sugar invented by M. Kirchhoff is the subject of general conversation here. It is prepared from meal obtained from different sorts of grain, and also from potatoes. The manner of preparing it is very simple.

## SICILY.

*Eruption of Mount Etna.*—October 27. Several months opened on the eastern side of this mountain; these openings, situate almost in the same line, and at equal distances, presented to the eye a spectacle the most imposing, — torrents of burning matter, dis-

charged with the greatest force from the interior of the volcano, illuminated the horizon to a great distance. One of these apertures was a considerable distance from all the others. The former was about 300 toises beneath the crater, and about one mile from the point called Gamel Laco; five others were situate in a line in the direction of the Valley of Oxen (del Bové). The eruption of these last five continued the whole night; an immense quantity of matter was discharged from them, which was driven to considerable distances. They, however, ceased the following day to cast forth any lava. The first aperture continued on the 15th of December, to emit torrents of fire; and, even at the time when this mouth had the appearance of being closed, there suddenly issued from it clouds of ashes, which descended in the form of rain upon the city of Catania and its environs, and upon the fields situated at a very great distance. The current of the lava was still very slow, inasmuch as in the space of nine days it had scarcely passed over three miles, and had only reached the rock called *della Capra* (of the Goats). A roaring, resembling that of the sea in the midst of a tempest, was heard in the interior of the mountain. This sound, accompanied from time to time with dreadful explosions resembling thunder, reached throughout the vallies, and spread terror on every side. Such was the state of Mount Etna on the 18th December, when the eruption still continued.

*Ancient Church burnt.*—The magnificent church of Montereale, near Palermo, was burnt to the ground on the 11th of November. It was an antique structure, and contained many curious monuments of ancient kings. The entrails of St. Louis, who died before Tunis, and whose body was conveyed to France, were deposited in it.

*Gigantic Skeleton.*—An Italian journal mentions, that in July last, the skeleton of a man, ten feet three inches high, was dug up in the valley of Mazara, in Sicily. Human skeletons, of gigantic size, have heretofore been found in the same spot.

#### SPAIN.

*Disposition of the respectable People.*—Intercepted letter from General Bonnet.—“Monsieur General,—The publicity of the expedition against the Asturias, has caused a great number of the inhabitants to emigrate, and to carry off with them the greater part of the corn, which renders my situation by no means agreeable. The arsenal is entirely empty, without ammunition of any kind: there are no magazines of provisions of any sort in the interior. The lower orders have alone remained, and all the people of property have emigrated.—I have the honor, &c.

“Oviedo, Nov. 14.

BONNET.”

*Morla, the Traitor.*—Don Thomas Morla, formerly Governor of Cadiz, supposed to be slain in battle long ago, died lately at Madrid.

*Ridiculous Arrêt of King Joseph.*—The following decree has been inserted in the Madrid Gazette, establishing regulations for the trade to India, distinguishing the persons to be concerned in it. Its folly and absurdity have excited much laughter:—“In our palace of Madrid, 1st Oct. 1811. I, Joseph Napoleon, by the grace of God and by the constitution, king of Spain and of the Indies, decree as follows:—Art. 1. No licences will be granted for trade to the Indies, excepting to persons known and respected.—2. Such as acquire licences for that purpose, are to give testimony to the satisfaction of the respective governors, that they have accomplished the voyage and fulfilled the requisites in their registers.—3. Such as hold commerce with the Indies must shew that they have houses established there, or interests connected with that trade.—4. Our minister of the interior is charged with the execution of this decree.

I, the King.

M. LUIS DE URQUIJO, Secretary of State.

The following proclamations appear to be so judicious, so honest, so honourable, and so pious, that we think them well entitled to a place in our work, as creditable to the General who issued them, and to the nation in whose service he is an officer.

*Proclamation of Gen. Copons to the Inhabitants of Tarifa, on the approach of the French to attack that town.*

“Inhabitants of Tarifa, the enemy is approaching this place with numerous forces, with the intention of taking it. When they began their movement I was in the lines of Gibraltar with the commandant of that camp, Don Francisco Ballasteros, and with his consent returned with my troops to the allies, to assist in your defence. The Supreme Government have charged me with this, and I could not do justice to that confidence, nor to my Spanish sentiments, if I did not defend it to the greatest possible extremity. If fate should be more propitious to the enemy than me, I hope that in entering this place they will only find the ruins of its buildings, and not have an inch of ground upon which they can conveniently establish themselves. My heart dictates according to what it feels, and therefore I desire you should not experience the dangers with which you are threatened. Go with your property to Algeiras, Gibraltar, or Ceuta, because your remaining in this place will be attended with much pain to me, as my duty will compel me to pay no attention to your privations and sufferings.”

*Proclamation to the inhabitants of Tarifa, by the Governor Don Francisco de Copons, after the defeat and retreat of the enemy.*

"The day is arrived when your hearts may respire; 10,000 combatants of the enemy who were before this place, have abandoned, with disgrace, the attempt to take it, after seventeen days' siege, and seven with an open breach, from which they were repulsed in an assault which they gave. Neither the valour of the troops who defended the place, nor my efforts, would have sufficed to obtain this triumph over the enemy, which has been gained by their retreat, leaving in their batteries, four cannon, sixteen-pounders, three 12 pounders, two 9 inch howitzers, the greater part of their park, and a considerable number of prisoners in our power, if the powerful hand of the Supreme Being had not assisted me.

"Return to your houses, take rest after your fatigues, and to-morrow repair to the temple, where *Te Deum* shall be sung in thanksgiving.

"FRANCISCO DE COPONS."

"Tarifa, Jan. 5."

#### SWEDEN.

*Grain consumed in Distillery.*—Stockholm, Dec. 20. It is calculated that by means of the general permission granted for the distillation of brandy, there is consumed annually to the amount of 415,380 tons of grain, for that object solely.

#### SWITZERLAND.

*Remarkable Shallowness of Waters.*—Lindau, Oct. 25. The oldest persons in our town do not recollect to have ever seen the waters of the Lake of Constance so low as they have been during some months past; inasmuch that the passage from the Continent into the island on which our town stands might almost be made on foot. The present shallowness of the waters is not comparable to that in 1520. The Rhine and all the rivers that fall into the Lake offer the same phenomenon.

—Compare *Panorama*, Vol. X. p. 1118."

*Interested Conversions forbidden.*—Friburg, Oct. 16. The lesser Council of this Canton has published a decree, importing that—"Many persons without profession and without means of subsistence, endeavour to obtain a settlement in this Canton by means of a conversion to the Catholic religion; a conversion at best equivocal, founded on temporal interest, and which, while useless to religion, injures the state by burdening it with paupers. It is become necessary to put an end to that indiscreet zeal, which daily augments the number of these proselytes. It is therefore forbidden to every ecclesiastic to accept any abjuration of heresy without a previous authority

from the lesser Council. This authority will not be given, till after the person who abjures shall have proved that he possesses legal means of subsistence. Those who, without such authority, participate in any conversion to the Catholic religion, are declared responsible for every and all the burdens that may follow therefrom on the Canton, as well as for all the obligations contracted towards the new convert, and his family or descendants."

#### TENERIFFE.

*Yellow Fever: Ravages of.*—Advices from Teneriffe to the 19th of November, communicate particulars of the ravages of the yellow fever. That dreadful disorder first made its appearance October 4, at Port Orotava; the merchants and principal residents immediately fled to the country in the greatest consternation, abandoning every thing. The disease had, for upwards of a month previously, been very fatal in Grand Canary. In Orotava more than 500 persons had fallen victims to it, out of 3,000, which comprised the whole population. The fever continued to rage with violence when the last accounts came away. At Grand Canary, upwards of 3,000 had perished. At Santa Cruz, its progress had been less destructive, owing to the greater part of the inhabitants having previously been affected by it. Rain was much wanted to cool the air; there having been none since the fever commenced, and the weather was hot almost to suffocation. To add to the misfortunes of the people, the island has been twice visited by a scorching wind from the desert of Barbary, bringing with it clouds of locusts which devoured every atom of vegetation.

#### TURKEY.

*Turkish Law of Inheritance.*—A recent Vienna journal contains the following interesting note on the imperial house which governs the Turkish empire. The race of Osmanlis, which has produced 29 monarchs, 26 grand signiors, and 21 Caliphs, appears to be near its end. Sultan Mahmud, now reigning, was born July 20, 1785, and is the last branch of his family. The Mahometan law directs that a Caliph who has been seven years on the throne, without having an heir, should quit his sovereignty, and return to a private state. Before he has been half that time a sovereign, Sultan Mahmoud has raised the hopes of his people that the race of Othman will not become extinct. April 19, one of his women was delivered of a daughter, who received the name of Sultanness Fatima. Another of his favorites is pregnant; and the Sultan, with his people, are anxiously hoping for a son.

\*.\* Their wishes have since been answered; and a prince born.



*Excursion of the Wehabees.*—The Wehabees, during the month of July, made another incursion towards Bagdad, taking the depth of the desert to Hillah. They surprized a Persian caravan which was going to Mesched Ali, massacred 350 persons, and made a rich booty. The Pacha of Bagdad marched against them; but they had retired into the desert.

*American Merchant Vessels.*—Smyrna, Aug. 17. Two American merchant vessels lately arrived here. As the United States have no treaty with the Porte, those ships hoisted the English flag, in order to obtain admission into the port. But, on the representations of the English factors, who were displeased to see foreigners make use of their national flag in order to deprive them of a part of their commerce, which is not too flourishing, the English Consul forbade them from using the British colours, and informed the custom-house that those vessels were not of his nation. This information accordingly subjected the Americans to the usual Turkish demands: 8 or 9 per cent. as custom-house duties were immediately laid on their cargoes, instead of 3 which are paid by the English. They then threatened to return without breaking bulk: at length they were allowed to land on paying 4 per cent. But scarcely had they emptied their hold, when the officers seized six barrels of indigo, which the owners will find some difficulty in getting restored, or payment of any kind made in return.

#### OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

*His Majesty's Health.*—The Report of the Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to examine his majesty's physicians, is printed. It does not differ in substance from that of the Committee of the House of Commons.—Dr. Heberden considers his majesty's recovery improbable, but not hopeless. He does not expect the king will recover.—Dr. Monro considers the present mental state of his majesty insane, his recovery very improbable, but he does not entirely despair.—Dr. Simmons says, that his majesty's mental health is much deranged, his recovery improbable, but not hopeless.—Dr. John Willis says, that his majesty's mental health is in a high degree of derangement, and his recovery very improbable, but not impossible; has not an expectation of recovery.—Dr. Baillie states, that within the last two or three days (the examination was on the 14th) his majesty's mind has been entirely lost in error; does not expect recovery.—Sir H. Hallford deems recovery very improbable.—Dr. R. Willis considers recovery all but impossible.

*Prayer for the King.*—New Form of Prayer, to be continued during his Majesty's present indisposition:—

"O God, who commandest us when we are in trouble to open our hearts, and to tell out our sorrows unto Thee in prayer, and dost promise to listen with compassion to our humble supplications, give us grace so to approach Thee that we offend not in word or thought. Put away from us every impatient imagination, prevent every unworthy petition. Let not our prayers assume the language of complaint, nor our sorrows the character of despair. Upon Thee, O God, and upon the multitude of Thy mercies, we repose our grief, as we rest our hope. Restore, we implore Thee, our beloved Sovereign to his family, and to his people.—And whether it shall seem fit to Thine unerring wisdom presently to remove from us this great calamity with which we are afflicted, or still to suspend it over us, dispose us, under every dispensation of Thy will, patiently to adore Thy inscrutable Providence, and to bless Thy holy name for ever and ever. These prayers and supplications we humbly offer up to the throne of grace, in the name and through the mediation of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ—Amen."

*Religious Irritation.*—It gives us great pain to announce the prevalence and farther spread of differences on religious matters which all good people had hoped were for ever laid at rest. It exhibits an extraordinary spectacle, delightful perhaps to Infidels, and to Jews, Turks and Pagans; but not to any who desire the real promotion of virtue and piety. Happily these irritations are not the genuine offspring of the gospel, but of certain false ideas and human interferences. We merely record facts to which the attention of the community is likely to be drawn.

At the Quarter Sessions, held at Spilsby Jan. 17th, the magistrates refused to administer the oaths to the Rev. Abraham Crabtree, minister in the Methodist connection, appointed by their annual conference, and respectfully recommended as a fit and proper person for the office. This gentleman (in conjunction with two others) is a minister *statedly preaching* and officiating to very large congregations at Horncastle, Alford, Langham-row, and other chapels adjacent. The magistrates, it is said, refused the application on the ground of a decision recently made in the Court of King's Bench.

At the Quarter Sessions held at New Malton last week, seven persons in the Methodist connection applied for licences to preach, which the court refused, none of them being appointed to preach to a specific congregation.

LEEDS SESSIONS.—The Toleration Act.—Mr. Robert Wood, a preacher in the Me-

**Passage on Blackfriars and Westminster Bridges.**—The number of persons that traverse the Strand in one day exceeds three hundred thousand. Persons stationed on Blackfriars and Westminster bridges, by frequent and accurate counting, have ascertained that above twenty-six thousand people use the former, and twenty-thousand the latter bridge, every day, on an average. The bridge at Putney has occasionally received toll of sixteen hundred persons in one day; and pays 40 per cent. per annum upon the capital of the company.

**Contract Prices and Selling Prices of Lottery Tickets, from the Year 1803 to the Year 1811.**

	Contract Price.	Selling Price.
June, 1803 . . .	£ 5 0 8	£16 16 0
First Lottery, 1804 . . .	14 15 6	17 17 0
Second ditto . . .	15 16 0	18 7 6
Third 1804, in 1805 . . .	15 13 6	18 12 0
First for 1805 . . .	17 2 9	18 17 0
Second ditto . . .	18 3 0	19 15 0
Third ditto . . .	17 18 9	19 8 0
First for 1806 . . .	16 12 0	19 15 0
Second . . .	16 14 3	19 15 0
Third . . .	16 10 0	19 16 0
First for 1807 . . .	16 19 0	19 6 0
Second . . .	17 13 6	20 19 0
Third . . .	17 4 0	20 19 0
Fourth . . .	16 10 6	20 19 0
First for 1808 . . .	17 13 11	21 15 0
Second . . .	17 17 0	21 19 0
Third . . .	16 8 10	21 11 0
First for 1809 . . .	13 12 6	21 15 0
Second . . .	19 5 4	24 6 0
Third . . .	18 5 5	22 15 0
First for 1810 . . .	16 0 6	21 0 0
Second . . .	15 18 6	22 10 0
Third . . .	14 1 9	19 19 0
First for 1811 . . .	15 11 9	21 5 0

**Symptoms of Starvation, Anno Domini 1812.**—*Norfolk to wit.*—Although there were six large coaches and caravans, each drawn by six horses, laden with Christmas presents of game and poultry, for London, they were not sufficient to convey all the packages that were brought to the coach-offices of Norwich on Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 21. At the Expedition-office, on the Saturday, nine hundred parcels were booked.

**Swedish Turnip Roots preserved.**—An important fact has been ascertained by a Norfolk grazier, respecting the Swedish turnip. After saving some part of his crop for seed, on pulling up the roots or apples to throw away, he discovered that they were sound and nutritious, and notwithstanding the time of the year, when the seed was gathering, his horses and other cattle fed on them with great avidity.

**Potatoes.**—A most remarkable proof of the wonderful fecundity of this useful vegetable was shewn by Mr. Hoar, of Bromp-

ton, upon his farm (which is rather of a light and shattery soil) called Barnsole, in the parish of Gillingham, near Chatham, Kent, which he thinks worthy the attention of farmers and agriculturists. In his growth of potatoes, in 1810, he accidentally met with one that appeared to be of an extraordinary size; he examined and weighed it, and found it to contain 01 eyes or sets, and to weigh 4lb. 10oz. from this circumstance he was induced to plant and cultivate it by itself, to see what it would produce; which in the following season was fully 6½ bushels (390 lbs.) at 60lb. per bushel; these potatoes containing 7,050 eyes or sets, which he again planted, and in the last month dug up the produce, which proved to be the wonderful quantity of 547½ bushels, weighing 26,850lb. Many of this growth are of an astonishing size, weighing from four to five pounds each, 25 of them weighed 100lb. and one in particular 5lb. 3oz.

#### **Decreased Value of Rabbits and Warrens.**

—The value of hare and rabbit skins having fallen one-half, in consequence of a method having been discovered of using wool in the manufacture of hats, the proprietors of many warrens in the country are about to discontinue them, and convert the land to other purposes.

**Antient Cedar fallen.**—The fine cedar-tree, at Welling, in Kent, supposed to be the largest in England, was blown down in a gale of wind on Thursday, Dec. 26.

#### **Method of making the Otiah of Roses.**

Take a very large glazed earthen or stone jar, or a large wooden cask; fill it with the leaves of the flowers of roses, very well picked and freed from seeds and stalks; pour on them as much clear spring water as will cover them, and set the vessel in the sun, in the morning at sun-rise, and let it stand till evening, then take it into the house for the night; expose it in this manner for six or seven successive days, and at the end of the third or fourth day, a number of particles of fine yellow oily matter will float on the surface, which, in two or three days more will gather into a scum, which is the Otiah of Roses; this is taken up by some cotton tied to the end of a piece of stick, and squeezed with the finger and thumb into a small phial, which is immediately well stopp'd, and this is repeated for several successive evenings, or while any of this fine essential oil rises to the surface of the water.

**Oak Tree.**—The following are the dimensions of the largest oak-tree ever cut down in this kingdom. It grew in the parish of Basaleg, Monmouthshire, about four miles from Newport, near the Canal; was felled last year, and was purchased by Mr. Harrison:—The trunk (10 feet in girth) measured 473 feet; 12 limbs respectively, 60, 106, 355, 452,

235, 113, 28, 156, 84, 70, 89, and 75 feet: altogether 2302 feet of sound timber; dead limbs 126 feet timber,—making a total of 2428 feet of timber:—and it required the labour of four men, for twenty days, to fell the tree and strip the bark!

*Ardent Spirits, baneful effects of, on the minds of the ill-designing.*—The attention of the public has lately been called to the mischiefs arising from the excessive use of spirituous liquors. It is universally admitted that the state of inflammation to which the body and mind of thieves, robbers, and murderers are excited is absolutely necessary to enable them to execute their diabolical designs. If therefore, it were possible to deprive them of the means of such excess, and to restrict the habit of drinking formed by such persons to so much as shall leave their rational powers unaffected, it might be hoped that such dreadful villainies as have lately terrified the public would be avoided. The following list and observations have lately been circulated in the metropolis.

*Public Houses and Dram Shops.*

In the City of London.....	825
City and Liberty of Westminster...	997
Tower Hamlets.....	1016
Lower Royalty.....	43
Holborn Division.....	759
Finsbury Division.....	393
Kensington Division.....	258
Southwark.....	943
	5234
In the villages and places in the neighbourhood of town.....	766
	6000

The above return was made in 1794, seventeen years ago, and it is supposed they have increased about *three hundred* since that period; and when it is considered, upon a moderate calculation, that not less than *five hundred thousand* of his Majesty's subjects, including women and children, and of these the chief part of the lower classes of the people, who are more particularly susceptible of those bad impressions which arise from evil examples, and the mixture of vicious and profligate characters, resort occasionally to these places; of how much consequence is it to the best interests of society, that infinite attention should be bestowed upon whatever has a tendency to render these public inconveniences respectable and useful, and to prevent their being prostituted to purposes of mischief and depravity?

*Advantageous mode of cultivating Onions.*

—By a particular mode of culture, the onion in this country may be grown nearly in form

and size like those from Spain and Portugal. The seeds of the Spanish or Portugal onion should for this purpose be sown at the usual period in the spring, very thickly, and in a poor soil, under the shade of apple or pear trees. In the autumn the bulbs will not be much larger than pease, when they should be taken from the soil and preserved until the succeeding spring, and then planted at some distance from each other in a good soil, and exposed to the sun. The bulbs will often exceed five inches in diameter, and will keep throughout the winter much better than those cultivated in the usual manner.

*Russian Terrier.*—About five years ago, the Captain of a Russian vessel lying in Dublin harbour, frequented the Roscius Tavern, in Fownes' Street, accompanied by a dog of the terrier kind, which he had brought over with him. Being most unexpectedly compelled to sail, the dog was left behind; and having diligently explored all the quays, even to the Pigeon-house, he returned to the Roscius, where he met Mr. Cornellys, the veteran comic actor, who received him with much humanity, and still continues to supply his wants. Although very infirm, and nearly blind from age, and we may safely add, grief, the creature still makes occasional visits to the quays, the docks, and Ringsend, and was a well-known passenger in the ferry-boats that used to ply at the latter-place before the erection of the wooden bridges. The boatmen being acquainted with his story, admitted him free; and it was truly affecting to behold his eager enquiries (as we may almost admit the term) after his beloved master! In this affectionate search he carefully examines all those places where it is supposed his master had occasionally stopped; and it is no less remarkable than true, that he appears to distinguish the foreign vessels—always going on board and minutely inspecting them, particularly those from Denmark or Sweden, while he uniformly passes by our own, or those from Britain. The gratitude of the canine species is so frequently recorded, that we should not mention this amiable trait, as conspicuous in our present subject, did we not think that it deserves particular notice. Sensible of the obligations he owes Mr. Cornellys, he never meets him but what he offers his paw for a friendly shake, and if it was not accepted, would neither eat nor drink, fearful that his benefactor might be displeased with him. When he goes to the Roscius, and does not see Mr. Cornellys, he proceeds to the Shakespeare, in Cope-street, where he waits his coming; and at both those houses he is a frequent visitor. He is allowed by the best judges to be of a most valuable breed; and to have been a remarkably fine dog in the early part of his life.

POETRY.

LINES

ON THE

DEATH OF THE RIGHT HON. C. J. FOX.

*Suggested whilst attending his Interment in  
Westminster Abbey.*

By I. J. SALTER, ESQ.

Britons!—who freedom's sacred name, revere;  
Britons!—to whom your charter'd rights are dear;  
Now bend, in silent sorrow, o'er *His* grave,  
Who liv'd their guardian, and who died their slave!  
The watchful patriot, whose unceasing care,  
Upheld his drooping country from despair:  
The people's friend, whose comprehensive mind  
Embrac'd the interests of all human kind!  
Alas! he adds to this sepulchral dome,—  
Valour and Virtue's consecrated home,—  
Transcendent lustre, by his hallow'd name:  
Here rests his lifeless corse;—here lives his death-  
less fame:  
Respect and reverence, here, attend his bier:  
Respect and reverence, will not leave him here;  
No!—future Britons will, his loss, deplore;  
And deeply feel that Fox exists no more!  
Will long reflect, whilst sighing o'er his tomb,  
On his past troubles, and their own to come.  
Freedom's great champion!—on this crowd look  
down;  
View the mute homage, to thy virtues shewn:  
The people's *voluntary* tribute, paid,—  
Best, purest, incense!—to thy awful shade!

NIGHT REFLECTION IN CAMP,

*By an Officer in the Service of the E. I. C. on  
Duty in India.*

The evening gun proclaims the close of day,  
The nightly picquets to their posts retire;  
And sternly challenge all who pass their way,  
Nor quit their watchful stand till morning fire.  
Save, where in yonder tent together met,  
Upon the fatness of the land to dine,  
Staff, Captain, Sub, their thirsty whistles wet,  
And lose each care midst good roast beef and  
wine.

In front, the murder-breathing burnished arms,  
Are now arranged in many glittering piles;  
To rest, till trumpets sound the harsh alarms,  
Or in the East the ruddy morning smiles.

But now the hours of deepest midnight reign;  
Pale o'er each tent the moon her lustre throws;  
No longer wine inspires a jovial strain;  
In balmy sleep each warrior finds repose.

In Morpheus' arms each British exile lies,  
Unconscious of the ills of those who roam;  
While ever busy waken'd Fancy flies,  
And in idea tastes the joys of home.

But ah, no home nor haunts of youthful days,  
Delight the wanderers on Indostan's shore;  
They roam no longer o'er the broom-clad braes,  
The converse of their friends enjoy no more.

No more the cheerful lark at early dawn,  
Or heav'nly blackbird from her lonely bower,  
Invite them forth, to tread the dewy lawn,  
And taste the sweetness of the morning hour.

No more at winter's eve they now retire,  
While rages wild the wintry storm abroad,  
Where happy circles form around the fire;  
Their native fond remembered first abodes

Perhaps, remote, unfriended here may lie,  
Some bosoms formed with purest love to move;  
Some, who entangled in the guardian-tie,  
The faithful husband, and the friend would  
prove.

IMPROMPTU ON SOME LATE BEASTLY PER-  
FORMANCES AT A FEW OF OUR PUBLIC  
THEATRES.

How chang'd the stage, the difference how wide  
From days of yore! Horses *now* act, and actors  
ride;

E'en Quadrupeds are taught to play the fiddle,  
And Elephants defile the stage with *pid-le*!  
While Camels too, upon their knees *must* fall  
To rise upon their legs again—*THAT'S ALL!*

ELEPHANTUS.

ANOTHER.

While many Beasts with but two legs are found,  
Who thrive upon the Stage's slippery ground,  
'Tis monstrous harsh, in this enlightened age,  
To force these four legg'd beasts upon the Stage!

THEATIS.

## POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

*Panorama Office, Feb. 26, 1812.*

The most interesting feature of the present article is, the termination of the restrictions on the Prince Regent, with H. R. H.'s complete possession of the powers of government. The first acts of a new reign are always watched with great attention. The following letters were preparatory to this event.

*Letter from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to the Duke of York, and Answer from Earl Grey and Lord Grenville.*

My dearest Brother,—As the restrictions on the exercise of the Royal Authority will shortly expire, when I must make my arrangements for the future Administration of the powers with which I am invested, I think it right to communicate to you those sentiments which I was withheld from expressing at an earlier period of the Session, by my earnest desire, that the expected motion on the affairs of Ireland might undergo the deliberate discussion of Parliament, unmixed with any other consideration.

I think it hardly necessary to call your recollection to the recent circumstances under which I assumed the authority delegated to me by Parliament. At a moment of unexampled difficulty and danger, I was called upon to make a selection of persons to whom I should entrust the functions of the Executive Government.

My sense of duty to our Royal Father solely decided that choice; and every private feeling gave way to considerations which admitted of no doubt or hesitation. I trust I acted in that respect as the genuine representative of the august Person whose functions I was appointed to discharge; and I have the satisfaction of knowing, that such was the opinion of persons, for whose judgment and honourable principles I entertain the highest respect.

In various instances, as you well know, where the law of the last Session left me at full liberty, I waved any personal gratification, in order that his Majesty might resume, on his restoration to health, every power and prerogative belonging to his Crown. I certainly am the last person in the kingdom to whom it can be permitted to despair of our Royal Father's recovery.

A new æra is now arrived, and I cannot but reflect with satisfaction, on the events which have distinguished the short period of my restricted Regency. Instead of suffering in the loss of any of her possessions, by the gigantic force which has been employed against them, Great Britain has added most important acquisitions to her Empire. The National Faith has been preserved inviolate

towards our Allies; and if character is strength, as applied to a nation, the increased and increasing reputation of his Majesty's arms will shew to the Nations of the Continent how much they may still achieve when animated by a glorious spirit of resistance to a foreign yoke. In the critical situation of the war in the Peninsula, I shall be most anxious to avoid any measure which can lead my Allies to suppose that I mean to depart from the present system. Perseverance alone can achieve the great object in question; and I cannot withhold my approbation from those who have honourably distinguished themselves in support of it. *I have no predilections to indulge*—no resentments to gratify—no objects to attain, but such as are common to the whole Empire. If such is the leading principle of my conduct—and I can appeal to the past in evidence of what the future will be—I flatter myself I shall meet with the support of Parliament, and of a candid and enlightened nation.

Having made this communication of my sentiments in this new and extraordinary crisis of our affairs, I cannot conclude without expressing the gratification I should feel, if some of those persons with whom the early habits of my public life were formed, would strengthen my hands, and constitute a part of my Government. With such support, and aided by a vigorous and united Administration, formed on the most liberal basis, I shall look with additional confidence to a prosperous issue of the most arduous contest in which Great Britain was ever engaged. You are authorized to communicate these sentiments to Lord Grey, who, I have no doubt, will make them known to Lord Grenville.

I am always, my dearest Frederick, your affectionate Brother,

(Signed) GEORGE, P. R.

*Carlton-House, Feb. 13, 1812.*

P. S. I shall send a copy of this letter immediately to Mr. Perceval.

February 15, 1812.

Sir—We beg leave most humbly to express to your Royal Highness our dutiful acknowledgments for the gracious and condescending manner in which you have had the goodness to communicate to us the letter of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the subject of the arrangements to be now made for the future Administration of the public affairs; and we take the liberty of availing ourselves of your gracious permission, to address to your Royal Highness in this form what has occurred to us in consequence of that communication. The Prince Regent, after expressing to your Royal Highness in that letter his sentiments on various public matters, has, in





been ambassador to England may make amends for the delay in his appointment.

Lord Wellington has stepped out of his province, to take Ciudad Rodrigo from the French. He has thereby deprived the French army of a battering train: he has interrupted their communications; and he has begun the campaign early, by quitting the defensive and striking a bold stroke.—The *Moniteur* and the *Chronicle* confess they “*know not what to think of it* :” we know very well what to think of it. The subsequent silence speaks very audibly.

The first act of H. R. H.’s free pleasure has been to create Lord Wellington an Earl, and to bestow honours on the English generals serving in Spain.—He has also applied to parliament for increasing Lord W.’s pension: the motion would have passed unanimously, but for the opposition of Sir Francis Burdett, who thought the French General Suchet was the more deserving officer of the two: and truly so he is, if burning of towns, and massacring of their inhabitants may be taken as recommendations.\*

In Sicily the English interests have prevailed.—The *Queen* who was governor-general, or rather *King*, is suffering under a malady, and is retired: the *King* could not retire, because he never came forward. The Prince Royal is *Vicario Generale*: or Prince Regent: so for once, Buonaparte is foiled at his own weapons; for certainly there existed a Corsican conspiracy, for the admission of Murat into Sicily.

We hinted in our last, that the unqualified report of peace between Turkey and Russia, stood in need of confirmation, by the exchange of ratifications: that sanction has not been given. There is no peace, yet; but we hope, nevertheless, it is in progress.

Russia, has a game to play that increases in difficulty. However, in the mean while she keeps a vast portion of the Gallic army in the north, which essentially serves the interest of Spain in the south.

Reports have stated a peace between Britain and Sweden: we should have confined our opinion to a proper understanding; as the precursor of peace, perhaps; but that it will be published, must be left to proof.

We are so angry with the *British* drinkers of *French* claret, that we incline to banish them from the *Scilly* islands; where they shall

\* For this monster’s exploits see accounts of his horrible revolutionary performances in Languedoc, in Bedouin in the Comtat Venaissin, under Maignet in 1792: and lately in Tarragona, and Valencia. These,—these barbarities are the merits of Suchet!!!

be allowed for their beverage salt water, only for a time to be limited. Licences have been signed by *Napoleon*, allowing the importation of one hogshead of sugar, for four hogsheads of claret.—*Nap.* is not the biggest fool, at this moment. May those who drink this claret bear their punishment in their faces!—may their noses burn with *Bardolph’s*, “all knobs, and welks, and bubukles, and balls of fire!”—We throw up the pen in disgust!—Such Britons! no!!!—But if they must drink success to their enemies, in compliment to the *Licence Trade*, we hope the minister will have the wisdom at least to tax *French* wines an additional 50 per cent.

## PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. II.—Thanks to Lord Minto, &c.—

*Settlement of the Royal Household—*

*Civil List—Population—Navy Estimate—*

*Distillation from Sugar—Increase of crimes.*

House of Lords, Friday, January 10.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the thanks of the house to Lord Minto, for his zeal, &c., in attacking the enemy’s possessions in the East. His lordship entered at length into the subject: he shewed how desirable it was to deprive France of every settlement she held; and applauded the happy prudence by which the islands of Bourbon, the Mauritius, and now Java, had been conquered by our arms. The season of the year had hitherto been considered as opposed to the access of a fleet to Java; but Lord Minto by pointing out a new course, had mainly contributed to the success of the expedition.

Lord Moira applauded the proposition; but declared himself no friend to island conquests.

Lord Grenville complimented Lord Liverpool on his speech; as well as Lord Minto on his talents and exertion.

This was followed by separate votes of thanks to generals Auchmuty and Abercromby, Admirals Bertie and Stopford, Lieutenant-Colonels Gillespie and Wetherall, Commodores Rowley and Broughton, the officers and soldiers of the British and native armies, and the officers, sailors, and marines, employed in the expeditions to Mauritius, Bourbon, and Java.

House of Commons, January 10.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved thanks to Lord Minto and Sir Samuel Auchmuty. He occupied the same ground as Lord Liverpool in the other house; but particularly adverted to a circumstance truly honourable to Colonel Gillespie.

On that day of glorious achievement, the gallant colonel laboured under great bodily indisposition: he was unhorsed, and expressing his regret that he could not join in the pursuit of the enemy; and, when at length a horse was brought, he fainted through exceeding weakness

and fatigue. He next, in terms of high praise, extolled the valour and experience of Colonel M'Leod, who after gallantly carrying a redoubt, fell in the moment of Victory. But, above all, he wished to call the attention of the house to the exalted merits of Sir Samuel Auchmuty, whose modest silence respecting himself, rendered it necessary to have recourse to other quarters for his praise.

Mr. Sheridan thought Lord Minto as a civil governor, has no business to accompany the army. In this he was supported by Sir H. Montgomery, Mr. Whitbread, and others; and opposed by Mr. Yorke, Mr. Grant, Mr. Freemantle, and other gentlemen. The question carried; but not unanimously.

Motions of thanks to the other officers, to the army, &c.

House of Commons, January 14.

Mr. Perceval moved resolutions prohibiting of distillation from grain, till Dec. 31 next: with others, transferring the duties now in force upon spirits distilled from grain, to all spirits that may be distilled from sugar after the prohibition; imposing also an additional duty of 12s. per cent. on all European foreign spirits, and exempting Ireland from the prohibition.

Mr. Ponsonby complained of the custom growing up among the people of applying to ministers instead of parliament for the remedy of their sufferings. He gave notice of a motion on the state of Ireland.

January 16.

Mr. Perceval introduced the subject of the necessary settlement of the royal household. He thought that, last year, when they had hopes—strong hopes of his majesty's recovery, they did right not to enter on those definitive arrangements which now were necessary. His majesty ought to be attended even now, laid aside as he is, by Providence, not as a private individual but as a king; a part of his household should continue their attendance. He proposed the Groom of the State, the Vice Chamberlain, four Gentlemen, and four Grooms of the Bedchamber, the Privy Purse, the Master of the Robes and eight Equerries; with his majesty's private Secretary, and her majesty's private Secretary. The expences to be about £100,000 per ann. Her majesty to receive £10,000 per ann. additional out of the Civil List. The Privy Purse to be submitted to a secret committee. The Duchy of Lancaster to apply about £10,000 per ann. to medical attendance.

The civil list would now devolve to the Prince Regent *minus* £100,000. The Prince's exchequer income of £50,000 to be continued; and £100,000 to be voted to the Prince for the expences of assuming the Regency. Mr. P. observed, that the Civil List was unequal to the demands upon it.

Mr. Ponsonby could not understand the scheme, nor see the propriety of this giving and taking. They had better vote the whole in one accompt, and let the P. R. allow the expences necessary to his majesty. He enquired whether the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall were absolutely relinquished by the Prince?

Mr. Tierney, refused to pledge himself to any vote before the precise nature of the demands were known.

Mr. Sheridan stated that the Prince had not relinquished his demands on the Duchy of Cornwall.

Mr. Perceval thought he *had*.

January 17.

Mr. Rose congratulated the house on the augmented population of the country, proved by a paper now presented. The augmentation is—in England about 14 per cent.—In Wales 12, —in Scotland 13 per cent. The number of males also was—contrary to expectation—equal to that of the females. It was however, too true, that Britain imported sustenance, corn, to feed her people. In 1799 the cost was upwards of *one million sterling*: it was now *five millions*. Inclosures, it was true, had greatly multiplied; but not enough. He earnestly recommended the promotion of the fisheries.

Mr. Brougham thought the incorrectness of the former returns were the cause of the apparent increase.

*His Majesty's Household.*

The subject was resumed, and in some of its parts, was further—and closely—examined.

*Committee of Supply.—Navy Estimates.*

The house in Committee of Supply:

Mr. Yorke said, that in the present circumstances of the country, it would not be expedient to reduce the number of seamen; and he should propose to the house, therefore, that the same number should be voted for this year as for the last, namely, 145,000 seamen, including 31,400 marines.

The following, among other sums, were then voted in the committee.

For 13 months pay for the 145,000 seamen.....	£. 3,345,875
For provisioning them, upwards of 4,000,000	
For tear and wear of ships.....	3,675,000
For the ordnance of the navy ....	649,750
For the relief of American loyalists	20,000
For the relief of Corsican emigrants	12,000
For the St. Domingo sufferers....	8,000
For the Dutch emigrants.....	3,800
For the suffering clergy of France..	123,000
For the Public-Office, Bow-street..	1,200
For the expence of maintaining and employing convicts ..	70,800
For law charges.....	30,000
For printing votes of House of Lords	21,000
For ————House of Commons	2,000
For printing bills, &c.....	4,167

*Nightly Watch of the Metropolis.*

Mr. Secretary Ryder after descanting on the late murders, and other breaches of the police, moved for a committee for investigating the present state of the nightly watch: [this was afterwards enlarged to include other points of peace.

Sir Samuel Romilly thought the motion inefficient. Crimes and criminals, had certainly increased: gentlemen would be surprised to find

how rapidly. Those committed to take their trial for felonies of various kinds, at the Old Bailey,

In 1806, the number was	809
In 1807, .....	1017
In 1808, .....	1010
In 1809, .....	1342
In 1810, .....	1424

In five years only, the augmentation of offenders was to the extent of 525, yet during this period the country had been at war; and it was universally admitted, that during time of peace, the commission of crimes was much more frequent. He attributed this increase of crime among other causes, to the delay of punishment—to the system of giving rewards to police officers for apprehending felons—to the annual effects of the lottery.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had no objection to extending the motion; but thought it good so far as it went. He cautioned gentlemen against allowing the police officers to take up whoever they thought proper to suspect. No system could prevent the actions of desperadoes.

Several other members delivered their opinions; particularly Mr. Sheridan.

January 20.

The bill for regulating *His Majesty's Household* read a first time.

Mr. Tierney complained of the perpetual augmentation of expences of the civil list. It was stated at £907,000 per ann. it expended £120,000 more. The lord steward in 1804, had been allowed £75,000, he spent £129,000. The lord chamberlain was allowed £65,000; his expences were £133,000; 136,000; 124,000; 95,000; another year, £119,000. What was the cause of this? The Royal Family was, one year £14,000; another year £50,000. He therefore moved for papers, &c. to explain these contrarieties.

On the motion that £100,000 be granted to H. R. H. the Prince Regent for expences incurred in assuming the Regency.—Mr. Tierney, Mr. Whitbread, and some other gentlemen, thought the grant required a previous message.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, and others, thought the notice of "such measures as the present melancholy exigency may require," in the Speech, was fully sufficient.

January 21.

#### *His Majesty's Privy Purse.*

Mr. Secretary Ryder brought up the report of the Secret Committee appointed to examine into the payments made out of the privy purse.

It was read by the clerk, and stated, that in addition to the sum of £32,333 found by the committee appointed last session, to be paid out of the privy purse, the sum of £8536 18s. 4d. had been since discovered to be expended from the same source, which had not been noticed in the former report, of which £3,018. 3s. 5d. consisted of allowances and salaries made and given by the king to old servants, and to the widows of old servants, and to other objects of charity, for the continuance of which it was necessary to pro-

vide. The remainder £551 14s. 11d. was composed of sums paid to various individuals, which, though necessary to be provided for in the present instance, their continuance did not appear to the committee to be requisite.

#### *Police Magistrates.*

Sir F. Burdett moved that there be forthwith laid before the house a list of the names of the persons appointed police magistrates under the act of the 32d Geo. III. ch. 55. or under any subsequent act, specifying the counties in which they were at the time of their appointment, and now are, acting magistrates; when they obtained these qualifications, and what they are, and whether they or their wives hold any other places or receive any pensions.

Mr. Secretary Ryder assented to the motion, and it was carried.

Mr. Brougham took an enlarged survey of the great accessions from time to time to the *Droits* of Admiralty; which were at the disposal of his Majesty, and might be perverted to the worst of purposes. They had in fact, been paid in liquidation of the debts of the Civil List, in donations to the Princes, and to persons to whom compensations for injuries sustained were allowed; and for other services or reparations, or jobbings. The resolutions moved by Mr. B. were in substance as follows:—

That the possession by the Crown of the disposal of so large a sum of money as that produced by the *Droits* of the Admiralty, without any controul over them by Parliament, is highly unconstitutional, dangerous to our liberties, and destructive, and subversive of the Privileges of Parliament. The resolutions went on to state the amount and application of these funds, and proposed that a Committee be immediately appointed to consider of the best means of withdrawing the *Droits* of the Admiralty from the management of the Crown, and rendering them applicable to the exigencies of the State, at the sign of Parliament.

Mr. Brand seconded the motion.

Mr. Courtney addressed the House in his maiden speech; he thought ancient usage, and uninterrupted practice, justified the possession of these *Droits* by the Crown: evidence of misapplication there was none.

The Attorney-general replied to Mr. Brougham: that no former legislature had ever thought of taking away from his Majesty these *Droits*: why should we attempt it?—Various agreements with the Crown had been made, but this part of the royal prerogative was never touched. After a long debate, Mr. Tierney moved an amendment importing the resolution of the House, to enquire further, &c.

Mr. Brougham's motion negatived without a division. For Mr. Tierney's amendment, 38:—against it, 93.

January 22.

The bill for prohibiting *Distillation from Grain*, gave occasion to a conversation in which

Sir John Newport called the attention of the house to the interests of Ireland, which he complained were overlooked. He said the distilleries were the only advantage enjoyed by Ireland under the Union.

Sir Geo. Clerk, said he had been informed that from 100 gallons of wash, 24 gallons of spirit—instead of 21, the quantity allowed—might be obtained.

January 23.

Debate on the conduct of the *Spiritual Court*, introduced by Lord Folkestone, causing the clerk to read the petition of Mary Ann Dickson. His lordship traced the history of these ecclesiastical institutions. He then proceeded to state a variety of cases which he conceived to be of peculiar hardship. A man of the name of Robins charged with the abstraction of tithes, was proceeded against for a sum less than 40s. and, after a certain time, was pronounced to have been contumacious for not appearing. He was, in consequence, *excommunicated*, was imprisoned, and was ultimately liberated on payment of the costs, amounting to £35. Thomas Lewis was *excommunicated* for contumacy in not answering in writing. This was a *pauper matter* of 6s and being *unable to pay the costs*, he was *excommunicated*, and sent to gaol, where he lay for upwards of three years. In another case, the costs against a man and his wife amounted to £52. In a case of defamation, where the defendant was *excommunicated* for not answering, the costs against him amounted to £56.

After a long debate, in which it was said, the expenses were increased because the Ecclesiastical Court was *obliged* to obtain the sanction of the King's Bench, Sir W. Scott undertook to bring in a bill to regulate these causes of complaint; in compliance with the sense of the house.

January 27.

#### Public Expenditure.

Mr. Banks moved, that a committee be appointed to examine what checks existed upon the public expenditure, how far they were effectual, and what further control might be considered necessary, without detriment to the public service, &c. &c.

The following were among the names appointed to the committee:—Mr. Banks, Mr. Brogden, Mr. Babington, Mr. D. Giddy, Mr. Thoroton, Mr. N. Calvert, Mr. Milnes, Mr. H. Combe, Mr. H. Summer, and Sir John Newport.

Mr. Banks then moved, that a select Committee should be appointed to consider of the means of abridging the foreign civil expenditure, and among others that the following persons should be included in the committee. Mr. Canning, Mr. Martin, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. D. Giddy.

Captain Manby.

The resolution for granting £1,250. to defray the expenses attending the experiments made on

Capt. Manby's invention for the preservation of shipwrecked seamen, was read a second time; as was also the vote of £4,569 for the repairs of Henry the Seventh's chapel.—The question being put, on the resolution respecting the vote of £10,057. for building a bridge across the river Eden, Mr. Giles renewed his opposition to it, and was supported by Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Home Summer. Mr. Wharton, Sir J. Graham, and Mr. Wallace spoke on the other side, after which a division took place.—Ayes 58—noes 49.

The *Royal Household Bill* underwent a long discussion: Mr. Tierney spoke at length in disparagement of the provisions it contained. He was supported by Mr. Geo. Johnstone, Sir Thomas Turton, Mr. Whitbread, and Mr. Ponsonby; it was explained by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

On a division whether the Speaker should leave the chair—ayes 141—noes 59.

In the committee Mr. Adam gave his opinion in favour of the bill [understood to speak the opinion of the P. R.], said H. R. H. persevered in a course of payment to his creditors; and *practically* acknowledged the justice of his obligations to them, so far as was possible. He was of trust for the P., knew his affairs were burdened; but not beyond what *might have been* his income to discharge them. Hinted at his withdrawing from that assembly.

January 28.

Debate on the *Household Bill* continued.

January 29.

Sir John Newport moved for leave to bring in a bill to ascertain the population of Ireland.

Debate on the propriety of re-wording the order for obliging the police magistrates to report their qualifications: the motion modified.

Continued debate on the *Household Bill*.

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

*Essex.*—At the commencement of this month the planting of beans and peas was generally begun, but the great quantity of rain, &c. lately fallen, has put a stop to that kind of business, for a time: and should not some propitious frosts ensue, all the wet and flat lands must inevitably work unkindly for most sorts of seed. Our wheats now assume rather a pleasing color, a very few pieces only excepted: yet some dry weather will certainly be very beneficial to them. The plants of vetches are mostly considered as good. Turnips are extremely cheap; and both beasts and sheep for slaughter are rather a drug at reduced prices. Milch cows are extremely dear. At a country market last week the writer of this, knows that £100 was offered for four common sized cows, but not accepted.



Clover seed proves to be not more than half a crop.

**Suffolk.**—The wheats on the ground look remarkably well considering the wet season we have had. Rye, clover, tares, &c. have in cold lands gone off in a small degree, turnips have rotted on particular soils; on some of our light lands they have begun putting in oats, peas, and beans; if we get dry settled weather, sowing and setting will become general in the course of another week.

**Middle District.**—The unusual quantity of rain that has fallen during the whole of the month has rendered the land so unfit for carting on, that little compost has yet been spread, which will render this necessary operation backward.

Wheat looks well, and bids fair for a crop; having sustained no apparent injury from blight, or vermin, during the winter. Its price is stationary at market.

Barley is on the advance, owing to little having been threshed out during the winter, the straw from the unusual mildness of the season being little in request as fodder.

Oats are rather sinking in value.

Turnips, from the mildness of the season, are running apace, and are but little in demand.

Sheep discover strong symptoms of rot, particularly such as have been depastured on the low lands, or such as have not been under-drained.

Stock of all kinds in demand.—Trade all but annihilated.

#### STATE OF TRADE.

*Lloyd's Coffee-House, Feb. 20, 1812.*

Our last report contained the particulars of the East-India Company's sales, and from the large quantity declared, it is expected that goods will sell at moderate prices. West-India produce keeps up, and sugars have advanced full 7s. per cwt.; coffee is rather dull of sale, old rum is scarce and dear. Cottons are very flat indeed, as are all kinds of dye-woods, &c., Indigo, dull.

No advance has taken place in the prices of American produce, notwithstanding the present misunderstanding with that part of the world. Swedish produce has rather declined in price as it is supposed peace with that country has already taken place. Russian produce keeps up its price, but large quantities are on sale and the demand is not very great at this time.

The want of exportation for our manufactured goods, at Manchester, Leeds, Nottingham, &c. has contributed to the present stagnation in trade at these places.

The markets of South America are glutted with British manufactured goods, leaving a

loss of full 30 per cent. and many goods must be returned to Great Britain. The linens of Ireland are perhaps the only sure and profitable speculation to make thither.

So much and so successfully has the growth of flax-seed been attended to in Ireland of late years that it is fully expected in a little time, that the importation of that article from America may be dispensed with.

Wines of Spain and Portugal continue scarce and dear, and French brandies not to be had at any price.

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#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS,

BETWEEN THE 20TH OF JANUARY AND 20TH FEBRUARY, 1812.

##### BIRTHS.

**Of Sons.**—At Dulwich Grove, Mrs. Glennie. —The lady of Thos. Northmore, Esq. of Orchard street, Portman-square.—The lady of Isaac L. Goldsmid, Esq. of Spital square.—The lady of Alexander Key, Esq. of Golden-square.—In Portland-place, the lady of Peter Free, Esq.—Mrs. H. Perigal of Newington-place, Surrey.—In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, the hon. Mrs. Winn.—At his house Tamerton, near Plymouth, the lady of Laurence Boucher Hamilton, Esq. of the royal Marine corps.—In Hertford-street, May Fair, the lady of Gilbert Mathison, Esq.—The lady of J. Milward, Esq.—At Balham, Surrey, the lady of S. Burrow, Esq.

**Of Daughters.**—In Montague-place, the lady of George Trower, Esq.—In New Bond-street, Mrs. Thomas Bonar.—Lady Ellenborough.—At his house in Portland-place, the lady of Valentine Conolly, Esq.—At the Countess of Kinnoull's in Gloucester-place, the rt. hon. lady Sarah Maria Murray.—The lady of Samuel Davis, Esq. of Portland-place.—In New-street, Spring Gardens, the lady of Jonathan Smith, Esq. M.P.—At his house, West Mall, the lady of Wm. Bowles, Esq.—At Pentonville, the lady of Thos. Wenslow, Esq.—At Westcliff, Isle of Wight, the lady of Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart.

##### MARRIAGES.

At Hampstead, the Rev. W. Robbins, B.A. of Hickling, Norfolk, to Miss Phillips, daughter of Mr. W. Phillips, of Holborn.—At Cheshunt, C. Newington, Esq. of Ticehurst, Sussex, to Eliza, second daughter of the Rev. W. Hayes, late minor canon of St. Paul's.—Henry Skrine, Esq. of Warley, near Bath, to Caroline Anne, fifth daughter of the late Rev. B. Spry, vicar of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol.—At Enfield, the Rev. T. Henry Elwin, to Eliza Eleonora, eldest daughter of William Monk, Esq. of Enfield.—At Charles church, Plymouth, —Hudson, Esq. to Miss Hawker, daughter of Dr. Robert Hawker, vicar of that parish.—At Courteen-hall, near Northampton, Mr. W. Hambly, of the 2d battalion 48th regiment, to Miss Bayley, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bayley, of the same place.—Mr. Locke, surgeon, of Debenham, to Caroline, daughter of Z. Fincham, Esq. banker, of Diss, Norfolk.—At Allerton Park, Yorkshire, T. D.

Bland, Esq. of Kippax Park, to the hon. Appollonia, daughter of the right hon. Lord Stourton.—Robert Fellowes, Esq. of Shotesham, Norfolk, H. to Sarah, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Williams, of Wellesbourne, Warwickshire.—At Burnham, Bucks, the Earl of Ilchester, to Caroline, second daughter of the late Lord George Murray.—The Rev. Thomas S. Smyth, fellow of Oriel college, Oxford, to Miss Frances Ryle, fourth daughter of the late John Ryle, Esq. of Macclesfield.—Charles Delves Broughton, Esq. son of the Rev. Sir T. Broughton, Bart. of Dodington-hall, Cheshire, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of John Atkinson, Esq. of Bank, near Manchester.—Charles Ibbetson, Esq. of Downhall, Essex, brother to Sir Henry Carr Ibbetson, Bart. to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Thomas Stoughton, Esq. of Bath.—At Leighton, Essex, W. Cotton, Esq. to Sarah, only daughter of T. Lane, Esq. of Leyton George.—At Langley, Bucks, the Rev. William George Freeman, M.A. rector of Milton Cambridgeshire, and late fellow of King's college to Catharine, eldest daughter of Maurice Swabe, Esq. LL.D.—Isaac Meers, gent. of Wisbeach, to Miss Dorcas Gay, third daughter of Wm. Gay, Esq. of Bale, in the county of Norfolk.—At Brackley, Mr. Stear, surgeon, of Wisbeach, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of M. Russell, Esq. of the former place.—The Rev. Edward Hull, B.A. of St. John's college, to Sarah Nesbitt, only daughter of the Rev. John Shepard.—At St. Mary's, Islington, Mr. George Burnham, chemist and druggist, of Bedford, to Miss Maria Johns, of the City-road, London.—Captain Edward Noble Richard Bell, of Wareham, in Dorsetshire, to Miss Elizabeth Fauley, of Rampton.—Mr. John Mansfield of Swavesey, to Miss Lucy Thorp, of the same place.—Mr. Charles Cooper, linen draper, to Miss Lockett, both of Lynn.—At St. Mary's church, Bury, (by the Rev. Thomas Waddington, D.D. Prebendary of Ely) the Rev. Thos. Ellis Rogers, M.A. rector of Lackford, to Merielina Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Michael Wm. Leheup, Esq.—J. W. Benson, M.D. to Miss Smith, both of Holbeach.—In London, Mr. H. Walcrow Hood, surgeon, son of the late Rev. Robert Hood, of Holbeach, to Miss Matilda Rosetta Meynayo, youngest daughter of Mr. Ralph Meynayo, merchant of London, and a commissary-general at Cadiz.—At Market Deeping, Mr. Hitchcock, woolstapler, of Lavenham, in Suffolk, to Miss Patrick, of Peterborough.—At Swaffham Prior, Cambridgeshire, Mr. T. C. Hansard, of London, to Miss Mary Palmbay, of the above place.—Mr. Wm. Heywood, jun. of Lombard-street, to Miss Bolton, of Islington.

## DEATHS.

Died in her 77th year, at Sutton, Surrey, Mrs. Hall, wife of Ambrose Hall, Esq. of the Hermitage, Walton on the Hill and of Albion-street, Surrey-road.—At Eccles, in Lancashire, most deservedly lamented by all who knew her, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Erasmus Deacon, M.D. of the former place.—Right hon. lady C. Spencer, aged 68, her ladyship was sister to the late, and aunt to the present, Duke of St. Alban's.—In Bolton street, St. hon. Dowager lady Scarsdale, aged 79 years.—At Lancing, Sussex, after a few

hours' illness, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of James Martin Lloyd, Esq. M.P. for Steyning.—In a fit of apoplexy, Mr. S. Butler, many years an eminent surgeon of Brentwood.—At his lordship's house in Portman-square, the Countess of Beverley.—The Rev. W. H. Lake, M.A. chaplain to H.M.S. St. George, lost off Jutland, fellow of Wadham college, Oxford.—At Saffron Walden, Samuel Cole, Esq.—A his house in Manchester-square, the Rev. Sir John Knight y. Bart. of Fawcley-park, Northamptonshire.—Wm. Brodie, Esq. of Great Marlborough-street Police-office.—At Bognor, in the 35th year of his age, Major Egerton, of the 29th regiment.—At Corsham, in his 80th year, Edward Hasted, F.R.S. and F.A.S. author of the History of Kent.—At his seat at Uiscombe, Sir Jonathan Lovett, Bart.—At Salisbury, in his 66th year, the Rev. Edward Moore, M.A. priest vicar of the cathedral of Sarum, and vicar of Idmiston, Wilts.—At Redland, near Bristol, the Rev. Thomas Jones, D.D. vicar of King's Teign-ton, Devon, and chaplain to the Duke of Kent.—At Dalkeith-palace, his Grace Henry Scott, Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry, K.G. &c. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son Charles William, Earl of Dalkeith.—In Wimpole-street, aged 75, H. Penton, Esq. a native of Winchester, which place he represented in several successive parliaments.—At his seat, Long Melord, Suffolk, Sir Harry Parker, Bart. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, now Sir Wm. Parker, colonel of the Suffolk militia.—At his chambers in the Temple, J. Gris-dale, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, and late fellow of Christ college Cambridge.—At the advanced age of 89, W. Bailey, Esq. of Siowgate House, Deeping, At Crewkerne, Somerset, in the 67th year of his age, the Rev. W. T. Cox, rector of Chedington, and vicar of Stockland and Dalwood, Dorset. At Grantham, far advanced in years, Dowager Lady Whichcote, mother of Sir Thomas Whichcote, Bart. of Aswarby, in Lincolnshire.—At Burwell, aged 90, Mrs. Shelverton, mother of Mr. Shelverton, Farmer of the same place.—In the 80th year of her age, Mrs. Austey, of Lyde House, Son Hill, Bath, relict of Christopher Austey, Esq. late of that city, and of Trumpling-ton.—At Covent Garden Theatre, during the rehearsal of the new Opera: Mr. Lacy, one of the performers in the Orchestra; he suddenly expired while engaged in the necessary preparations for the public representation of that piece. The deceased was the nephew of the late Mr. Lacy, formerly Joint-Patentee with Mr. Garrick in the Drury Lane Theatre. He has left a wife and three children.

## UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

## OXFORD.

In the beginning of Lent Term John David Macbride, Esq. D. C. L. of Exeter college, was Assessor of the Vice Chancellor of the University, in the place of James Blackstone, Esq.: D. C. L. Principal of New Inn Hall, who had resigned.—The following gentlemen were admitted M. A.: Rev. Robert Smith, of Magdalen hall; Mr. Charles Dyson, Mr. Edward Whitehead, and

Mr. Robert G. Andrews, of Corpus Christi college; and Rev. Jon Robertson, of St. John's college.—B. A. Mr. Strickland, C. E. Neville, of Wadham college; Mr. Richard Jones, of Corpus Christi college; Mr. James Ord, of University college; Mr. Thomas Clayton Glyn, Mr. John Bull, and Mr. John Gregg, of Christ Church; Mr. John Edward N. Mole-worth, Mr. Thomas Short, and Mr. Edward Day, of Trinity college.—On Tuesday, the first day of the Lent Term, the following gentlemen were admitted to degrees:—M. A. Rev. James Harris, of St. John's college; Rev. Charles Williams, of New college; and Thomas Cowper Hinks, of Brasenose college.—B. A. Rev. Francis Rawdon, of Exeter college; Mr. John Eagles, of Wadham college; Mr. Nassau William Senior, Magdalen college; Mr. John Tyrwhit Drake, and Mr. John Foley, of Brasenose college; and Mr. Daniel Gatward Davis, of Pembroke college.—Thursday, Rev. John Maddy, M. A. of Jesus college, one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary, was admitted Bachelor and Doctor in Divinity.—Rev. John Bond, M. A. of Corpus Christi college, admitted B. D.—The Rev. Joseph White Niblock, of St. Edmund hall, and Mr. George Hornby, of Brasenose college, admitted B. A.—Yesterday the Rev. John Bond, B. D. of Corpus Christi college, and chaplain to the Duke of Cambridge, admitted D. D.

## CAMBRIDGE.

Friday, January 24, 1812.—The following 121 gentlemen were on Saturday last admitted B. A. Trinity college.—Messrs. Blayds, Casborne, Clowes, Crichton, Crowder, Dawson, Empson, Foster, Gordon, Gossett, Griffith, Hamilton, James Joddrell, Jordan, Knight, Lindsay, Lowndes, Lyon, McCarthy, Majendie, Metcalfe, Mirehouse, Monk, Pares, Phillips, Pratt, Pym, Rolfe, Simpson, Stanley, Stewart, Terrot, Thoroton, Townshend, Ward, Welch, Woodbridge, Wrightson, 39.—St. John's college, Messrs. Barnard, Bouchier, Bouvierie, Chaplin, Chesshyre, Cowley Curwen, Edwards, Fuller, Garrow, Gray, Green, Jenkyn, Kendal, Lucas, Mayor, Neale, Kippingale, Rogers, Salmon, Shipperdon, Smalley, Tindall, Tower, Tozer, Watson, Wilkinson, Williams, Wirgfield, 29.—St. Peter's college, Mr. Taylor, 1.—Clare hall, Messrs. Barfoot, Blick, Rose, 3.—Trinity hall, Messrs. Coldham, Cottingham, 2.—Pembroke, Messrs. Bolton, Cooper, Hare, 3.—Caius college, Messrs. Bromhead, Betts, Cann, Hudson, Mingey, Spurial, Squire, 7.—Bene't college, Messrs. Beloe, Carver, Elwyn, Green, Holmes, sen. Meris, Spurgin, Walne, 8.—Queen's college, Messrs. Holmes, Jee, Jones, Metcalfe, 4.—Jesus college, Messrs. Benson, Cobham, Cotton, Jefferson, Jones, Matthews, Paynter, 7.—Christ college, Messrs. Bates, Betham, Finch, Hatten, Harness, Law, Philpott, Slinger, Walker, Woolaston, 9.—Catherine hall, Messrs. Crisp, Gilly, 2.—Emmanuel college, Messrs. Hornbuckle, Moore, Seymour, Thorold, Vaughan, Whish, jun. 6.—Sidney college, Mr. Corseis, 1.—Thomas Alnham, Esq. admitted M. A. and the Rev. Francis Thompson, of St. John's college, B. C. L. Charles Heath, and Henry Matthews, Esqrs. Fellows of King's college, B. A.—Fri-

day, Feb. 7, Rev. Thomas Frecke, of Emmanuel college, was yesterday admitted M. A. and Rev. William Elston, of St. John's college, B. A.—Friday, February 14. The Professor of Mineralogy will begin his Course of Lectures, as usual, on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, in the Museum of the Botanic Garden: and will continue the same, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays until the end of the Term.—On Monday, the Rev. John Short Hewett, M. A. and the Rev. John Cook, M. A. of Clare hall, were admitted Senior Fellows of that society; the Rev. William Key Reeve, M. A. was elected into Mr. Diggon's foundation, and the Rev. John Horner, B. A. was elected a Fellow on Mr. Ficeman's Foundation.—Rev. J. R. Buckland, M. A. Mathematical Lecturer of Sidney Sussex college, was yesterday elected a Foundation Fellow of that society.

*Bankrupts and Certificated, between January 20 and February 20, 1812, with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.*

## BANKRUPTS.

Ansell, T. Birmingham, baker. *Att.* Smart, Staple-Inn, Aldridge, J. Maidenhead, corn-chandler. *Att.* Benbow, Lincoln's-Inn.  
Ancell, J. Bushey Mead, Wallington, Surrey, calico printer. *Att.* Annesley and Co. Tokenhouse Yard.  
Anderson, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, flax dresser. *Att.* Bell and Co. Bow Lane, Cheapside.  
Atkinson, W. Liverpool, liquor merchant. *Att.* Blackstock, Temple.  
Anderson, W. Bolton, Lancaster, druggist. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.  
Ashley, J. and T. Primrose Street, silk weavers. *Att.* Collins and Co. Spital Square.  
Ardan, J. Blackmore Street, grocer. *Att.* Swann, New Basinghall Street.  
Abbott's, G. Laches, Stafford, corn dealer. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warfield Court.  
Butler, D. Priest Court, Foster Lane, ribbon weaver. *Att.* Boardillon, Little Friday Street.  
Baillard, S. Bread Street Hill, bag maker. *Att.* Hughes, Dean Street, Fetter Lane.  
Bishrough, B. St. Anne's, Middlesex, stone mason. *Att.* Paulin, Broad Street, Ratcliffe.  
Bulinger, S. Cheltenham, butcher. *Att.* Meredith and Co. Lincoln's-Inn.  
Beauchamp, P. Woodham, Surrey, salesman. *Att.* McDuff, West Smithfield.  
Baron and Pearson, Hull, timber-merchants. *Att.* Sykes and Co. New-Inn.  
Brown, T. Beverley, York, miller. *Att.* Wiglesworth, Gray's-Inn.  
Brevitt, W. Durlastone, Stafford, butcher. *Att.* Smart, Staple-Inn.  
Blagborough, S. Leeds, merchant. *Att.* Atkinson and Co. Leeds.  
Butt, J. Cambridge, victualler. *Att.* Surman, Golden Square.  
Birch, J. Uttoxeter, cutler. *Att.* Kindercley and Co. Gray's-Inn.  
Budden, J. Portsea, shoemaker. *Att.* Brown, Hambledon.  
Blackburn, W. Humberston Street, carpenter. *Att.* Carter, John Street, Crutched-Friars.  
Butler, R. S. Kennington, victualler. *Att.* Butler, King Street, Golden Square.  
Baker, G. jun. Bath, butcher. Dixon, Nassau Street, Soho.  
Becks, J. Chenies Street, Bedford Row, poulterer. *Att.* Raphael, Keppel Street, Russell Square.  
Banister, W. Litchfield, clock and watch maker. *Att.* Baxters and Co. Fumival's-Inn.  
Botterill, A. and R. York, paper-stainers. *Att.* Godmond, Earl Street, Blackfriars.  
Browne, S. and J. E. Wilson, White-Friars, flour factors. *Att.* Collins and Co. Spital Square.  
Broadley, J. Fig's Lee, Bury, dyer. *Att.* Blacklock and Co. Serjeant's-Inn.  
Barnard, W. Lloyd's coffee-house, underwriter. *Att.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.  
Beaumont, T. Stockwell, Surrey, cow-keeper. *Att.* Chapman and Co. Mildred's Court.  
Butterfield, J. Dover, cabinet maker. *Att.* Hurst, Lawrence Lane.

Buckham, T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, butcher. *Att.* Bell and Co. Bow Lane.  
 Coxeter, J. Goswell Street, victualler. *Att.* Settee, Bell Court, Walbrook.  
 Coggan, J. Staines, banker. *Att.* Welch, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street.  
 Caswell, J. Greenhill's-Rents, St. John Street, baker. *Att.* Danton, Old City Chambers.  
 Cross, W. Liverpool, draper. *Att.* Blackstock and Co. Temple.  
 Carter, J. Portpool Lane, farrier. *Att.* Flashman, Ely Place.  
 Court, M. F. and J. and J. I. Diggle, Savage Gardens, merchants. *Att.* Dodd, Billiter Lane.  
 Day, F. Crown Street, Westminster, trunk maker. *Att.* Newcomb, Vine Street, Piccadilly.  
 Davidson, W. E. South Blyth, Northumberland, block-maker. *Att.* Cardale and Co. Gray's-Inn.  
 Dyche, C. Burton-upon-Trent, butcher. *Att.* Smart, Staple-Inn.  
 Deane, W. Salisbury, linen-draper. *Att.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.  
 Deane, C. Newgate Street, tailor. *Att.* Wild and Co. Castle Street, Falcon Square.  
 Dougal, D. Islington, ship-owner. *Att.* Rhodes and Co. Clerkenwell.  
 Earl, T. Hampstead road, linen-draper. *Att.* Poole, Sergeant's Inn.  
 Ellis, T. Newport, Monmouth, shopkeeper. *Att.* Whitcombe and Co. Sergeant's Inn.  
 Elington, J. Rugby, Warwick, liquor merchant. *Att.* Kinderley and Co. Gray's-Inn.  
 Everitt, W. Golden Lane, grocer. *Att.* Humphreys, Token house Yard.  
 Byre, A. Thurston, Yorkshire, oil-merchant. *Att.* Sykes and Co. New Inn.  
 Emberley, J. Ship-Inn Yard, Southwark, corn dealer. *Att.* Read, Union Street.  
 Fox, J. Bridlington, York, linen-draper. *Att.* Edge, Temple.  
 Foster, E. Oxford Street, ironmonger. *Att.* Tahourding, Argyl Street.  
 Faulkner, B. Isle of Wight, blacksmith. *Att.* Hart and Co. Newport.  
 Fell, R. Holloway, plumber. *Att.* Chapman and Co. St. Mildred's Court, Poultry.  
 Folkard, J. Great Surrey Street, Blackfriars Road, silversmith. *Att.* Swann, New Basing Lane.  
 Frazer, J. Camberwell, Surrey, lime-merchant. *Att.* Empson, Charlotte Street, Blackfriars.  
 Friday, R. Isleworth, coal and corn dealer. *Att.* Stokes, Golden Square.  
 Field, W. Wandsworth, Surrey, shoemaker. *Att.* Hutchinson and Co. Brewer's Hall, Addie Street.  
 Gray, A. Clerkenwell, dealer. *Att.* Pearce and Co. Swithen's Lane.  
 Griffith, J. Oxford, haberdasher. *Att.* Pugh, Bernard Street, Russell Square.  
 Gregory, S. C. Portsmouth, sail maker. *Att.* Hart, Portsmouth.  
 Gill, J. S. Great Prescott Street, upholsterer. *Att.* Noy and Co. Mincing Lane.  
 Gilson, W. C. Plymouth Dock, money scrivener. *Att.* Blacklock and Co. Sergeant's-Inn.  
 Greaves, P. Manchester, inn-keeper. *Att.* Longdill and Co. Gray's-Inn.  
 Green, J. Huddersfield, corn merchant. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warrford Court, Throgmorton Street.  
 Grubb, W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wine merchant. *Att.* Hartley, New Bridge Street.  
 Gundry, W. Wellington, Somerset, tanner. *Att.* Blandford, Temple.  
 Godwin, T. Pall-Mall, linen-draper. *Att.* Pearson, Temple.  
 Glazbrook, W. St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, toy-manufacturer. *Att.* Howard and Co. Jewry Street.  
 Gyles, R. St. Ives, cooper. *Att.* James, Gray's-Inn Square.  
 Graig, J. and J. Davies, Basinghall Street, merchants. *Att.* Alliston, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.  
 Hull, R. and G. Harper, Worcester, shoemakers. *Att.* Kibblewhite and Co. Gray's-Inn Place.  
 Hodgkinson, R. and B. Cuckney, Nottingham, cotton-spinners. *Att.* Allen, Carlisle Street, Soho.  
 Hughes, J. Liverpool, draper. *Att.* Shepherd and Co. Gray's-Inn.  
 Hodson, W. Birmingham, glass maker. *Att.* Bolton and Co. Temple.  
 Howes, J. Stroud, Kent, gardener. *Att.* Aubrey and Co. Took's Court, Cursitor Street.  
 Huiston, J. and W. Birmingham, gun-barrel makers. *Att.* Kinderley and Co. Holborn Court, Gray's-Inn.  
 Huntbury, S. Cateaton Street, merchant. *Att.* Alexander, Lincoln's-Inn.  
 Hudson, J. Camberwell, miller. *Att.* Hall and Co. Salter's Hall, Cannon Street.

Howlett, A. Liverpool, liquor merchant. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.  
 Howgate, I. and J. Wakefield, manufacturers. *Att.* Evans, Matton Garden.  
 Headen, S. Lime Street, insurance broker. *Att.* Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate Street within.  
 Heath, W. Stanley, Staffordshire, iron-founder. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warrford Court, Throgmorton Street.  
 Hedding, J. Whitecross Street, victualler. *Att.* Whitton, Great James Street, Bedford Row.  
 Hall, H. jun. Chiswell Street, cheesemonger. *Att.* Evis and Co. Haydon Square, Minorities.  
 Hoskin, W. Great Prescott Street, money scrivener. *Att.* Murphy and Co. Bourverie Street.  
 Hewitt, T. Carburton Street, ironmonger. *Att.* Carr and Co. John Street, Bedford Row.  
 Hodgson, B. Queen Street, Copsale, skinner. *Att.* Scott, Milled's Court, Poultry.  
 Higham, J. Frith Street, Soho, dealer. *Att.* Willis, Ryder Street, St. James's.  
 Humphries, W. Cheltenham, carpenter. *Att.* Meredith and Co. Lincoln's-Inn New Square.  
 Jones, M. Neath, Glamorgan, shopkeeper. *Att.* Price and Co. Lincoln's-Inn.  
 Jones, D. Neath, Glamorgan, linen-draper. *Att.* Biggs, Southampton Buildings.  
 Joseph, S. Portsea, slopseller. *Att.* Isaacs, Bevis Marks, St. Mary Axe.  
 Kampf, F. High Street, Marylebone, upholster. *Att.* Willis, Ryder Street, St. James's.  
 Kenyon, J. Manchester, dealer. *Att.* Huxley, Temple.  
 Knill, J. Fleet Street, silk mercer. *Att.* Parton, Walbrook.  
 Lord, E. Roughlee, Lancashire, wool manufacturer. *Att.* Blacklock and Co. Sergeant's-Inn.  
 Lockett, J. Cheltenham, draper. *Att.* Vizard and Co. Lincoln's-Inn.  
 Lathy, J. Honiton, Devon, mercer. *Att.* Robinson, Essex Street, Strand.  
 Lewis, J. Stowport, Worcester, wine merchant. *Att.* Biggs, Southampton Buildings.  
 Lowndes, W. Wheelock, Chester, cotton spinner. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.  
 Mercer, G. Leamington, T. Lincoln, tailor. *Att.* Spencer, Lamb's Conduit Street.  
 Moss, J. Bloxwich, Walsall, malster. *Att.* Egerton, Gray's-Inn.  
 Millard, J. sen. Weston, Super Mare, baker. *Att.* Kinderley and Co. Gray's-Inn.  
 Mavor, J. jun. Leadenhall Street, merchant. *Att.* Shawes and Co. Tudor Street, Blackfriars.  
 Moorhouse, J. Stockport, Chester, broker. *Att.* Milne and Co. Temple.  
 Milner, T. Sheffield, tinman. *Att.* Biggs, Southampton Buildings.  
 Matthews, W. Islip, Oxfordshire, brewer. *Att.* Meryck and Co. Red Lion Square.  
 Morgan, W. Landover, Carmarthen, shopkeeper. *Att.* Pearson and Son, Temple.  
 Mavor, I. and J. Leadenhall Street, insurance brokers. *Att.* Weston and Co. Fenchurch Street.  
 Nitch, J. Castle Street, City Road, insurance broker. *Att.* Allan, Old Jewry.  
 Newton, J. Tooley Street, cooper. *Att.* Price, Lincoln's-Inn.  
 Neale, E. S. and T. Cheapside, shawl manufacturers. *Att.* Collins and Co. Spital Square.  
 Noble, R. Chipping Ongar, Essex, bricklayer. *Att.* Harvey, Cursitor Street.  
 Pulley, J. Capel Court, stock-broker. *Att.* Pearce and Son, Swithen's Lane.  
 Prestidge, W. S. Mitcham, Surrey, farmer. *Att.* Langham, Bartlett's Buildings.  
 Palmer, T. Wood Street, Cheapside, silk manufacturer.  
 Prior, E. Pickett Street, fishmonger. *Att.* Nettleford, Norfolk Street, Strand.  
 Penfithly, H. Helston, Cornwall, mercer. *Att.* Grylls and Co. Helston.  
 Plowman, J. Kensington, builder. *Att.* Fiske, Palsgrave Place, Temple-bar.  
 Piercy, R. Islington, stock-broker. *Att.* Alderson, Tokenhouse Yard.  
 Reynolds, T. and H. Graves, Thavies-Inn, publishers. *Att.* Abbott, Abchurch Yard.  
 Richards, T. St. John's Street, Clerkenwell, baker. *Att.* Dore, Berkley Street, Clerkenwell.  
 Ratcliff, R. Monkwearmouth, Durham, ship-builder. *Att.* Blackstone, Symond's-Inn.  
 Samuel, J. Argood, Monmouth, shopkeeper. *Att.* Jenkins and Co. New-Inn.  
 Slaymaker, J. Redcross Street, tallow-chandler. *Att.* Sweet and Co. Basinghall Street.  
 Spring, T. Charles Street, City Road, merchant. *Att.* Williams, Cursitor Street.  
 Smith, T. Little St. Martins Lane, dealer. *Att.* Walls, Upper George Street.



- Stedwell, J. Richmond, Surrey, butcher. *Att.* Rivers, Garlick Hill.
- Smallwood, W. Bloomsbury Square, broker. *Att.* Caton, and Co. Aldersgate Street.
- Scott, W. F. L. Nicholson and G. Smith, Leeds, bankers. *Att.* Lambert and Co. Bedford Row.
- Smith, J. Woudbridge, Suffolk, butcher. *Att.* Palmer, Barnard's Inn.
- Smith, J. Seymour Place, St. Mary-le-Bonne, carpenter. *Att.* Edwards, Great Russell Street.
- Sharman, W. Bitchfield, Lincoln, victualler. *Att.* Exley, Turrell's Inn.
- Sharr, J. Leadenhall Street, merchant. *Att.* Wild and Co. Castle Street, Falcon Square.
- Shade, W. Laddington, brewer. *Att.* Booth, Queen Street Bloomsbury.
- Sloane, J. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Batye, Chancery Lane.
- Smith, J. Salop, victualler. *Att.* Blackstock and Co. Temple.
- Sellers, D. Old Compton Street, Soho, colourman. *Att.* Popkin, Dean Street, Soho.
- Stott, R. Little Clegg, Rochdale, woollen-manufacturer. *Att.* Chippendale, Sergeants-Inn.
- Sargeant, R. Sough Books, carpenter. *Att.* Few and Co. Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.
- Townsend, E. Boscawich, Stafford, rope-maker. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warrford Court.
- Taylor, W. St. Martin, Hereford, skinner. *Att.* Broome and Co. Gray's-Inn Square.
- Tirockmorton, J. F. Guildford Street, insurance-broker. *Att.* Forbes and Co. Ely Place.
- Thomas, J. R. Shepperton, Middlesex, master. *Att.* Earnshaw, Redcross Street.
- Taylor, J. Chester, corn dealer. *Att.* Huxley, Temple.
- Tobin, D. and B. J. Fitz-el, Limehouse, ship-chandlers. *Att.* Thomas, Pea Green, Fenchurch Street.
- Treaston, G. and R. T. Wood, Albany, New Road, Walworth, Surrey, merchants. *Att.* Wild and Co. Castle Street, Falcon Square.
- Tindale, W. Ainderby Quernhow, Yorkshire, farmer. *Att.* Morton, Gray's-Inn Square.
- Underwood, R. Houndsditch, builder. *Att.* Luckett, Wilson Street, Finsbury.
- Wright, J. Pershore, Worcester, tailor. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.
- Whitehead, T. Aldermanbury, upholsterer. *Att.* Howell, Lion College Gardens.
- Walker, J. South Street, Manchester, coachmaker. *Att.* Popkin, Dean Street, Soho.
- Williams, W. Russia Row, Honey Lane Market, baize factor. *Att.* Loxley and Son, Cheapside.
- Worby, T. Edmonton, Middlesex, wheelwright.
- Willis, A. Chizwell Row, Essex, baker. *Att.* Isaacson, Inner Temple Lane.
- Whitehead, A. jun. Halifax, cotton spinner. *Att.* Evans, Hatton Garden.
- Wicksteed, R. Kennington, Surrey, woollen-draper. *Att.* Robinson, Charterhouse Square.
- Wilson, J. Henton, Yorkshire, innkeeper. *Att.* Heelis, Staple Inn.
- Ward, J. Woolwich, coal-merchant. *Att.* Birkett, Bond Court, Wallbrook.

## CERTIFICATES.

- Allan, G. Casterton, Ru land, innkeeper.
- Attwell, R. Taddington, baker.
- Bull, J. Lower Tooting, baker.
- Brown, G. Holwell Street, shoreditch, dealer.
- Bilger, M. and M. Piccadilly, goldsmiths.
- Bowman, J. Bearbinder Lane, factor.
- Brunner, J. Rochdale, tea-dealer.
- Belshaw, T. Manchester, machine-maker.
- Bugden, T. Brighton, builder.
- By and Sands, Fenchurch Street, brokers.
- Barnett, M. New Road, watch-maker.
- Barlow, J. H. Grange Court, Carey Street, pearl stringer.
- Blake, J. Tewkesbury, draper.
- Bentz, C. F. Hull, tailor.
- Buchanan and Benn, Liverpool, merchants.
- Blacklin, Y. New Bridge Street, lace merchant.
- Brown, J. Salford, cotton manufacturer.
- Beland, J. F. Rood Lane, merchant.
- Cederberg, A. Worship Street, engine maker.
- Clark, W. Putney, Surrey, stock-broker.
- Cooper, W. Draycott, master.
- Couch, W. F. Clements Lane, merchant.
- Cutler, A. Newington, paper-stainer.
- Clough, J. H. and J. B. Liverpool, merchants.
- Crookall, H. Lloyd's Coffee-House, insurance-broker.
- Cotton, T. Bishopsgate Street, insurance-broker.
- Dobson, J. Liverpool, merchant.
- Davis, J. Bristol, haberdasher.
- Ding, J. Charlestown, Cornwall, merchant.
- Dutton, J. Hitley, Gloucester, shopkeeper.
- Evert, J. T. Denzell Street, Clare Market, jeweller.
- Edwards, R. Moulmouth, draper.
- Eames, W. Little Moorfields, stable-keeper.
- Fra. Z. Canterbury, wool-stapler.
- Firth, E. Hatten Garden, turner.
- Field, R. Yalding, Kent, dealer.
- Penton and Co. Manchester, merchants.
- Fry, H. Bedford Place, money-scrivener.
- Forde, T. Bath, linen-draper.
- Grimth, S. Boswell Court, Carey Street, tailor.
- Gumt, W. Tottenham-Court Road, surgeon.
- Graham, C. Oxford, innholder.
- Godhail, C. Royal Exchange, wine merchant.
- Gascoin, J. Wood Street, tailor.
- Garraway, D. W. Swansea, victualler.
- Goorn, J. Bermondsey, fellmonger.
- Harris, E. St. Catherine's, provision merchant.
- Hesawood, T. York, grocer.
- Holson, J. Lancashire, dyer.
- Hicks, P. W. H. Brixham, Devon, scrivener.
- Harris, R. sen. R. Harris, jun. J. Wilkinson and W. Harris, Watling Street, linen-drapers.
- Hughes, T. Clerkenwell, builder.
- Hardy, J. Bristol, ironmonger.
- Hyde, J. and J. Clemson, Manchester, dyers.
- Halbard, J. Grub Street, cabinet-maker.
- Harrell, T. York Street, St. James's, tailor.
- Harvey, R. Huggin Lane, carpenter.
- Haywood, T. Edgeware Road, coachmaker.
- Hitchcock, G. Butt Stairs, boat-builder.
- Jones, T. Whitechapel Road, tallow-chandler.
- Jones, J. Liverpool, merchant.
- Kendal, R. Cheapside, warehouseman.
- Kent, T. Ratcliffe, mealman.
- Kemp, J. Burr Street, dealer.
- Kendrick, L. and M. B. Barrow, Warrington, milliners.
- Lockwood, J. Strood, Kent, money-scrivener.
- Lowe, A. Croydon, cutter.
- Lane, J. Pontypool, carpenter.
- Lewis, B. Cardiff, grocer.
- Laing, C. Wapping, ship-chandler.
- Lever, W. Little Lever, Lancashire, muslin manufacturer.
- Lamb, W. Stockport, cotton-spinner.
- Levy, H. Bristol, shopkeeper.
- Maclean, J. Old Change, victualler.
- McCall, J. Bishopsgate Street, merchant.
- Mawdsley, J. Ormskirk, carpenter.
- Morris, T. Castle Street, Holborn, jeweller.
- Morgan, L. Aylesham, Norfolk, linen-draper.
- Morrison, J. Bath, chinnaman.
- Motley, T. Bristol, ironmonger.
- Newman, W. Roking, Essex, silk-throwster.
- Newport, B. Gill Street, carpenter.
- Ogle, J. New City Chambers, insurance-broker.
- Poniter, W. Upper Thames Street, stationer.
- Prince, W. Pontefract, York, grocer.
- Page, J. Swaffham, Norfolk, brewer.
- Phillips, D. Bristol, haberdasher.
- Rigby, J. Liverpool, livery-stable-keeper.
- Ransley and Tetley, Gomersal, York, cotton-spinners.
- Rodley, G. Great St. Helens, merchant.
- Randall, J. Leeds, grocer.
- Slead, J. Foster Lane, warehouseman.
- Soady, W. Plymouth Dock, tallow-chandler.
- Stark, A. Buckingham Street, tailor.
- Sherrington and Young, Heaby, Lancashire, whisters.
- Sowler, W. sen. Castle Street, Southwark, hat-manufacturer.
- Swaby, M. Bethnal Green, draper.
- Stephens, W. C. Westbury-upon-Tyne, jobber.
- Scott, B. Brightonstone, builder.
- Stone, J. Windsor, haberdasher.
- Smith, P. Piccadilly, linen-draper.
- Sammond, J. Liverpool, carrier.
- Spencer, Bowman, and Robinson, Broad Street, factors.
- Shepherd, T. Great Marybone Street, linen-draper.
- Sindior, D. Strand, boot-maker.
- Saxby, G. Ludgate Street, boot-maker.
- Sidebotham, D. Stockport, iron merchant.
- Smith, J. Manchester, bookseller.
- Thornton, R. Liverpool, timber merchant.
- Taylor, J. Shibottle, dealer.
- Varley, J. Houndsditch, slopseller.
- Varicas, A. Founders Court, London, merchant.
- Webster, R. M. Lloyd's Coffee-House, insurance-broker.
- Walter, J. Strand, baker.
- Wall, S. Salisbury, linen-draper.
- Williams and Wilson, Liverpool, merchants.
- Wainwright, H. and J. Liverpool, merchants.
- Worral and Williamson, Liverpool, merchants.
- Whaley, J. Coventry Street, boot-maker.
- Walker, H. Hampstead, merchant.
- Whitmore, J. Worcester, dealer.
- Whittingham, W. Lynn, printer.
- Ward, T. Liverpool, innkeeper.



Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

1812.	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
Jan. 25	6 4	6 4	8 0	6 4	0 0
Feb. 1	6 4	6 0	8 0	6 0	0 0
8	6 4	6 0	8 0	6 8	0 0
15	6 4	5 4	8 4	6 8	0 0

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

Jan. 25	6 0	6 0	7 5	6 0	0 0
Feb. 1	6 0	5 8	7 6	5 8	0 0
8	6 0	5 8	7 6	6 4	0 0
15	6 0	5 0	7 8	6 4	0 0

		St. James's.*				Whitechapel.*			
		Hay.		Straw.		Hay.		Straw.	
		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Jan.	25	6	6 0	2	14 0	6	0 0	2	16 0
Feb.	1	6	0 0	2	14 0	6	0 0	2	14 0
	8	5	18 0	2	12 0	6	0 0	2	14 0
	15	5	18 0	2	16 0	6	6 0	1	18 0

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 24d.	Flat Ordinary — 16d.
Dressing Hides 18	Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb.
Crop Hides for cut. 19	per dozen — 22
	Ditto, 50 to 70—44

TALLOW,\* London Average per cwt.  
Soap, yellow, 77s. 0d; mottled, 102s. 0d; curd, 106s.  
Candles, per dozen, 13s. 0d; moulds, 14s. 0d.

Jan. 25	4,023 quarters.	Average 112s. 10½d.
Feb. 1	4,897	— — — 108 7
8	6,914	— — — 103 3
15	6,902	— — — 105 0½

Jan. 25	9,285 sacks.	Average 98s. 10½d.
Feb. 1	8,675	— — — 94 1½
8	17,306	— — — 89 3½
15	20,852	— — — 92 4

Peck Leaf.		Half Peck.		Quartern.
5s. 8d.	2s. 10d.	1s. 5d.		
Jan. 25	5 8	2 10	1 5	
Feb. 1	5 10	2 11	1 5½	
8	5 10	2 11	1 5½	
15	5 10	2 11	1 5½	

\* The highest price of the market.

COALS.*	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Jan. 25	46s. 6d. to 47s. 3d.	46s. 0d. to 55s. 3d.
Feb. 1	46 0	44 0
8	44 0	46 6
15	44 0	44 0

\* Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

	8 o'clock Morning.		Noon.		11 o'clock Night.		Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hydrom.
	Jan. 21	22	23	24	25	26		
Jan. 21	32	37	32	29,91	12 Fair			
22	32	35	33	,80	6 Cloudy			
23	31	33	32	,91	4 Cloudy			
24	32	34	29	30,01	10 Fair			
25	30	43	43	29,99	9 Cloudy			
26	43	46	40	30,01	6 Cloudy			
27	43	47	45	29,92	12 Cloudy			
28	45	48	40	,60	17 Cloudy			
29	36	47	41	,12	0 Stormy			
30	42	48	37	,22	12 Fair			
31	36	46	47	,78	13 Fair			
Feb. 1	46	47	46	,59	0 Sm. Rain			
2	45	47	42	,52	0 Rain			
3	42	48	46	,42	4 Cloudy			
4	47	47	47	,77	7 Cloudy			
5	47	47	46	,45	0 Rain			
6	46	46	42	,92	0 Sm. Rain			
7	34	47	40	,52	6 Fair			
8	38	48	40	,75	0 Rain			
9	42	43	40	,92	0 Foggy			
10	40	46	33	,82	10 Fair			
11	32	46	40	,72	25 Fair			
12	40	50	42	,36	0 Showery			
13	40	46	33	,56	21 Fair			
14	40	48	41	,30	0 Stormy			
15	40	47	43	,60	10 Showery			
16	42	50	48	,63	30 Cloudy			
17	50	52	43	,33	0 Showery			
18	43	53	40	,90	28 Fair			
19	45	54	43	30,03	27 Cloudy			
20	38	56	47	29,90	30 Fair			

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Price Current, February 20th, 1811.

American pot-ash, per cwt.	2 0 0	to	2 1 0
Ditto pearl.....	2 4 0	to	2 10 0
Barilla .....	1 10 0	to	1 14 0
Brandy, Coniac ... gal.	2 5 0	to	2 10 0
Camphire, refined... lb.	0 5 4	to	0 0 0
Ditto unrefined... cwt.	15 0 0	to	0 0 0
Cochineal, garbled... lb.	1 12 0	to	1 14 0
Ditto, East-India.....	0 5 6	to	0 6 0
Coffee, fine..... cwt.	3 0 0	to	3 5 0
Ditto ordinary.....	1 15 0	to	2 5 0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0 0 11	to	0 1 0
Ditto Jamaica....	0 1 1	to	0 1 2
Ditto Smyrna.....	0 1 0	to	0 1 1
Ditto East-India.....	0 0 11	to	0 2 10
Currants, Zant .... cwt.	3 15 0	to	4 0 0
Elephants' Teeth .....	23 0 0	to	29 0 0
Scrivelloes .....	17 0 0	to	0 0 0
Flax, Riga..... ton	112 0 0	to	115 0 0
Ditto Petersburg ....	100 0 0	to	105 0 0
Galls, Turkey..... cwt.	7 0 0	to	7 10 0
Geneva, Hollands ... gal.	1 5 0	to	1 8 0
Ditto English.....	11 6 0	to	13 0 0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	3 10 0	to	4 0 0
Hemp, Riga..... ton	93 0 0	to	0 0 0
Ditto Petersburg ....	93 0 0	to	0 0 0
Hops .....	4 0 0	to	6 10 0
Indigo, Caracca..... lb.	0 8 0	to	0 12 6
Ditto East-India.....	0 4 0	to	0 11 6
Iron, British bars, .. ton	16 0 0	to	0 0 0
Ditto Swedish.....	21 0 0	to	0 0 0
Ditto Norway.....	21 0 0	to	0 0 0
Lead in pigs..... fod.	29 0 0	to	0 0 0
Ditto red .....	33 0 0	to	0 0 0

Lead, white .....	ton	45	0	0	to	0	0	0
Logwood chips .....	ton	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop cwt.		7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mahogany .....	ft.	0	1	3	0	1	9	0
Oil, Lucca, .. 25 gal. jar		21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto spermaceti .....	ton	108	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto whale .....		35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest		4	0	0	4	10	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm, .. cwt.		1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom .... cwt.		6	0	0	7	0	0	0
Rice, Carolina.....		1	15	0	1	18	0	0
Rum, Jamaica .... gal.		0	17	6	1	0	0	0
Ditto Leeward Island		0	15	6	0	18	6	0
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.		3	13	0	0	0	0	0
Silk, thrown, Italian.. lb.		2	10	0	3	10	0	0
Silk, raw, Ditto ....		1	10	0	2	5	0	0
Tallow, English.... cwt.		4	4	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, Russia, white..		3	15	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto—, yellow..		3	16	0	0	0	0	0
Tar, Stockholm .... bar.		1	18	0	0	0	0	0
Tin in blocks .....	cwt.	8	11	0	0	0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryl..... lb.		0	0	6	0	0	0	11
Ditto Virginia.....		0	0	6½	0	0	0	11
Wax, Guinea .....	cwt.	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whale-fins (Greenk) ton.		39	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wine, Red Port.... pipe		105	0	0	125	0	0	0
Ditto Lisbon .....		100	0	0	110	0	0	0
Ditto Madeira.....		95	0	0	120	0	0	0
Ditto Vidonia.....		80	0	0	90	0	0	0
Ditto Calcavella.....		100	0	0	110	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry..... butt.		95	0	0	110	0	0	0
Ditto Mountain.....		80	0	0	85	0	0	0
Ditto Claret..... hogs		75	0	0	95	0	0	0

# COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us. 29-9 — Ditto at sight, 29-1 — Rotterdam, 9-2 — Hamburg, 28 — Altona, 28-1  
 — Paris, 1 day's date, 19-16 — Ditto, 2 us. 20 — Madrid in paper — Ditto eff. — Cadiz, in paper  
 — Cadiz, eff. 46½ — Bilboa — Palermo, per oz. 125½ — Leghorn, 58 — Genoa, 54 — Venice,  
 eff. 52 — Naples, 42 — Lisbon, 68½ — Oporto, 68½ — Dublin, per cent. 8½ — Cork, ditto 8½ — Agio  
 B. of Holland, 4 per cent.

## Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th JANUARY to 20th FEBRUARY, 1812.

1812.	Bank.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Reduced.	3 p. Consols.	4 p. Cons. 1780.	Navy.	5 p. Cent.	Long.	Annuities.	Omnium.	Imperial.	5 p. Cent.	Ditto.	India.	Stock.	India.	Bonds.	South Sea.	Old.	New.	Ditto.	3d.	Excheg.	Lottery.	Consols.	Irish.	Irish.	5 p. Cent.
Jan.	21 231	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	232	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	231	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	232	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	232	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	232	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	232	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	233	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	232	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	232	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feb.	31 231	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	232	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	232	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	232	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	232	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	232	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	232	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	232	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	232	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	231	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	231	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	231	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	231	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	231	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	231	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	231	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	231	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	231	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	231	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	231	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	231	63	62	62	62	70	70	94	16	1d	61½	61½	62½	18p	—	18p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

At 14 gs. To Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.  
 At 2 gs. Ports of Scotland, Weymouth, Dartmouth, and Plymouth.  
 At 3 gs. Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick, Bristol, Chester, &c.—From Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford.  
 At 4 gs. St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope.  
 — Dublin, Cork, &c. to London. (Comp.)  
 At 12 gs. To Musquito shore, Honduras, &c. return 6l.—To East-Indies, out and home.  
 — East-Indies to London.—Windward and Leeward Islands to U. S. of America, Quebec, Montreal, &c.  
 At 20 gs. Southern Whale-fishery.  
 At 25 gs. Newfoundland, to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands.  
 (Brit. ships), ret. 5l.—Jamaica to U. S. of America.  
 At 12 gs. To Madeira, to U. S. of America. return 6l.—Gibraltar, Madeira, return 3l.  
 At 6 gs. Newfoundland, Labrador, &c.—Jamaica, of Leeward Islands.—Brazil and So. America, return 4l.  
 At 10 gs. Senegambia—U. S. of America, ships), return 2l.—From Poole, &c. to Newfoundland, to U. S. of America. (American ships).  
 At 5 gs. To Madeira, to U. S. of America. return 6l.—Gibraltar, Madeira, return 3l.  
 At 6 gs. Newfoundland, Labrador, &c.—Jamaica, of Leeward Islands.—Brazil and So. America, return 4l.  
 At 10 gs. Senegambia—U. S. of America, ships), return 2l.—From Poole, &c. to Newfoundland, to U. S. of America. (American ships).

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire-Office Shares, &c. in February, 1812 (to the 25th) at the Offices of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, and Messrs. Risdon and Damant, 4, Shorter's Court, Throgmorton Street, London.  
 Birmingham Canal. £615, dividing £26. 5s. clear per Annum.—Oxford, £124 Stock or Long Share, £730.—Grand Junction, £2 3 to £220.—Worcester and Birmingham New Shares, £5 per Cent. Discount.—Kennet and Avon, £30.—Dudley, £50, ex Dividend.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, £21.—Ellesmere, £69.—Lancaster, £22. 10s.—Wilts and Berks Old Shares, £25.—London Dock Stock, £118. 10s. ex Dividend, Half Yearly, £3 clear.—Ditto New Subscription, £17 10s. Premium.—Rock, 10s. Premium.—East-London Water-Works, £85.—London Flour Company, £8.—Strand Bridge, £27 per Cent. Discount, without Interest due.—Russel Institution, £17. 17s. £18. 18s.—Surrey Ditto, £15.—West-Middlesex Water-Works, £85.—Provident Institution, £2. 10s. Premium.—Covent-Garden-Theatre New Shares, 45s.—British Plate Glass Company, £360 on the Average.—Kensington Turnpike Bonds, £100, bearing £4 per Cent. £70.